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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Defeat of the Stay Law.

Another Investigation on Hand

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The introduction of new business having stopped on April 1, the Senate spent the morning in considering House bills.

The following House bills passed finally:

Authorizing the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

To regulate the practice of dentistry and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of Pennsylvania, and providing penalties for the violation of the same.

Supplement to an act of April, 1874, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

To repeal an act encouraging the destruction of hawks and crows in Adams county.

Repealing an act relative to the fees of the District Attorney of Northampton county, approved March 3, 1871.

To confirm conveyances of land made by Savings Fund, Building and Loan Associations after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

The following was defeated:

Repealing an act in relation to committing magistrates in Northampton county, approved February 15, 1870.

HOUSE.

Stragglers on the Boom bill, passed finally yesterday, came in to swell the record with their votes. The dissatisfaction of certain parties at the passage of this bill was manifested this morning by the introduction of a resolution of Mr. Rosenmiller, as follows:

WHEREAS, It having been circulated that sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution have been violated on the Boom bill, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to the House whether or not there has been any misconduct on the part of the members.

Mr. Christy attempted, but failed, to send the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Messrs. Hays, Reigh, Smith of Berks, Christy and Wolfe were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Lusk, the afternoon sessions of the House were fixed for Mondays and Fridays.

The following bills were passed finally:

Granting a pension to Joseph McCallister, a soldier of the war of 1812.

For the relief of Elnzur Eddy, of the war of 1812.

Making an appropriation for the relief of the Normal School of the Sixth district.

To provide for the location of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the insane for the city and county of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties.

To pay the accounts due M. Crosby, James Lewis, Charles Stuckle, H. D. Francis, William Morgan and L. L. Badger, on drafts of the Military Board of Erie county.

Supplement to the act approved June 2d, 1874, authorizing the formation of partnership associations by which the persons subscribed shall alone be responsible for debts of the association.

When the stay law was reached, Mr. Long, of Allegheny, got on the floor and sent to the clerk's desk resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and asked to have them read. The friends of the bill immediately called the previous question, cutting off all debate and refusing to hear the resolutions.

Mr. Long denounced this proceeding, and referred to his former assertion that the bill concealed a huge snake, and demanded the right to be heard, so that he could expose it. The previous question was then decided, and he continued to denounce the gag law attempted and called for the ayes and nays. On the call the bill was defeated—ayes 77, nays 82. Gag law was thus rebutted.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were considered on second reading and disposed of as stated:

Supplementary to the act to establish an insurance department, approved May 4, 1873, providing for the examination and regulation of insurance companies, and relating to insurance agents and brokers and to foreign insurance companies. Passed.

Act for the regulation of the International Exhibition held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and preventing the seizure of articles and goods deposited on exhibition thereat. Passed.

Act making tenth day of May, 1876, a legal holiday. Passed.

Mr. Hayes called up and Mr. Long moved to suspend the rules and called up the bill granting the right of way to the United States Government in improving the Ohio river. Carried.

Mr. Wise, of Greene, moved to indefinitely postpone. Debated by Messrs. Long, Christy and Hayes. The bill passed second reading, the Allegheny county delegation voting aye except Andrew and S. P. Large.

Supplementary act providing for the taxation of bank shares, approved March 31, 1870. Indefinitely postponed.

Pending the consideration of the act for the protection of sheep and tax on dogs, the House adjourned.

Mr. Reighard was relieved from serving on the Committee to Investigate Members of the House, and Mr. Gunster appointed to serve in his place.

It was decided by the Republicans of the Senate, in caucus this morning, to finish up the calendar of House bills transmitted before April 1st, and then to adjourn from time to time until the House shall send over the appropriation bills.

National Bank Officers Charged With Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne for the arrest of George M. Wheeler and Jessie M. Stone, President and Vice President of the First National Bank of La Crosse, Wis. They are charged with embezzling $120,000 of the funds of the bank. Stone was arrested, but Wheeler has not yet been found. Stone will probably be taken to La Crosse to meet the charge, as he desires to do so. He strongly protests his innocence.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Christian Richter, of Connellsville, Pa., was killed by a gravel train near that place yesterday.

Mr. Horne, a prominent spiritualist, died suddenly on Saturday, while traveling on the railway from St. Petersburg to Berlin.

Postmaster General Jewell is inspecting the working of the fast mail service between New York and the West by the northern route.

Senator Morton has accepted an invitation of the ex-Union soldiers and leading Republicans of Wilmington, N. C., to an oration on Decoration day.

A fire Tuesday night at Great Falls, N. H., caused a loss of $55,000, on which there was an insurance of $20,000. B. D. Hill and sister, Mrs. Cuzzons, of Boston, were burned to death.

Barton Kendrick, formerly Secretary to Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, was found dead in his room in St. Louis, Tuesday evening, with an empty chloroform bottle at his side.

In behalf of Miss Halpine, daughter of the late Charles G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly), all of William G. Barrett's property that can be found has been attached. The fugitive lawyer was the custodian of Miss Halpine's estate, and by his dishonesty, the property thus entrusted, amounting to about $40,000, is lost. After his recent departure for Europe it was found that the property had been appropriated entirely by him. His method in general has been to enduce Miss Halpine to sign assignments ignorantly and then to sell the property.

Yesterday morning at one o'clock Hon. Theodore Cuyler, an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence in that city from the effects of a carbuncle on his face. He was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, was fifty-five years of age and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For the past seventeen years he has been principal counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was one of the projectors of Fairmont Park, and served as a Commissioner ever since the Commission was organized. He was several times nominated for Congress and the Legislature, but always declined. A meeting of the bar to take action regarding his death, will be held to-day.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an order providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Chief Justice or any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and invite him to attend in the Senate Chamber at once to administer the oath required in the matter of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Agreed to, and Senators Edmunds and Thurman appointed as the committee.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims. In explanation of the bill he said the money received from Great Britain in the Geneva award has been invested in one bond for the whole amount, which bond was subject to the order of Congress. It was for $5,000,000, and if it was necessary to change it to issue smaller bonds for it to pay judgments.

Mr. COCKRELL said there was no limit to the price at which these bonds should sell.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was well known the bonds would be sold at less than current prices, about 118. It was deemed advisable to allow these bonds to be sold for currency, as the judgments were payable in currency. The bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Revolutionary War Claims.

At one o'clock Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, appeared in the Senate, accompanied by Senators Edmunds and Thurman, and was escorted to a seat on the right of the President *pro tem.* The following oath was administered first to Mr. Ferry and then to the Senators, who were called by the Secretary in alphabetical order, in groups of six: "You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial and impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will be impartial in justice according to the Constitution and the law."

After the first six Senators had been called, Mr. MORTON said if there was no objection, he would suggest that all the Senators be sworn at one time, standing in their places.

Mr. Thurman objected. He said there might be some doubt about verifying Senators who were sworn. He thought the Senate had better follow the usual custom.

After the oath had been administered the Chief Justice retired.

Senators who were absent, and therefore not sworn, were Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Burnside, Caperton, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnson, Jones, of Nevada, Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson and Wadleigh.

Mr. FREYLIGHUYSEN submitted the order instructing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

The Board of Managers entered at this juncture.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following, which was agreed to: Ordered, that summons be issued as required by the laws of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting in trial of impeachment to W. W. Belknap, returnable on Monday, the 19th of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. LORD—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. STEVENSON said if there was no further business, he moved that the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourn.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that was hardly the proper motion. The Senate, sitting as a court, should adjourn until the 17th, when the process was returnable.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired if any conference had been held with counsel for Belknap as to whether the time fixed for return of process would suit them.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had no such conference, and did not expect to have any conference with the counsel of Belknap. Of course, when the process was returned on the 17th, if they desired more time, they could apply for it.

Mr. STEVENSON said he saw no impropriety in the managers on the part of the House having a friendly interview with the counsel of Belknap, to learn whether they would be ready for trial.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until the 17th inst.

Mr. BOGY said the twenty-fourth rule of the Senate required that in cases of impeachment, summons should be returnable at 12:30 p. m., and the order just adopted made the summons returnable at one o'clock.

After considerable conversation, Mr. EDMUNDS modified his motion so that the Senate, sitting as a court, should adjourn until 12:30 on the 17th of April, and insisted upon its adoption.

Mr. BOGY demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 10—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Hereford, Randolph, Saulsbury, Vickers and Withers voting in the negative.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative business, and took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter and for other purposes.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," and to read: "Provided, however, postage on third-class matter mailed in an office shall be less than the rate of postage above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount due shall be paid or collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail," etc. Agreed to.

Mr. BOGY opposed the bill.

Mr. HAMLIN stated briefly the considerations which controlled the committee, and the facts upon which they acted. If the old law allowing two ounces to go through the mail for one cent should be repealed, the deficiency would exceed nine or ten million dollars, and in a few years the deficiency would aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. MERRIMON inquired if there was any special reason which moved Congress to admit merchandise in the mail? If so, why was it that six or ten pounds could not be carried as well as four pounds?

Mr. HAMLIN said merchandise was first admitted in twelve ounce packages, as a matter of convenience.

Pending discussion Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the administration of oaths in proceedings of the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether additional jail accommodations are required in the District. Referred.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with an itemized account of the amount expended under the item of the $300,000 appropriated for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Adopted.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of national banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be perfectly and speedily closed.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, and were ready to receive the managers at its bar.

Mr. HUBBELL, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on all contracts throughout the United States not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and affixing penalties for its violation.

Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired.

The impeachment managers presented themselves at the bar of the House, and stated through their chairman that they had proceeded to the bar of the Senate; and that the Senate had fixed Monday, 17th, as the day on which they would make the process returnable against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. STARKS spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. COX opposed the bill, suggesting that the present system was hell and the Indian was in hell, and the lowest deep was in the Interior Department. The still lower deep that was threatening to devour him was to be found in the War Department. He recommended the Canadian Indian policy, under which the Indians costat the rate of $2 each, while under our system they cost some $50 each. What was wanted was not the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but honest agents. He thought that there ought to be wisdom enough to devise remedies for bureau mismanagement, purge the system of its putrescence, punish crime and compel accountability without the transfer of the functions of civil government to the military. The War Department, he declared, was a honeycombed with fraud. With impeachment hanging over the late head of that department, and with a sofa for Chief Magistrate reckless of just accountability, the House was asked to place the Indian Bureau under a system that connected so much fraud with force. If the Indian agencies were to be turned over to the army simply because honest agents could not be found in civil life, why not there? Why not give the army control of the land office of the collection of internal revenue? Frauds were alleged to exist in all departments of the Government, and the War Department was not free from suspicion. If the War Office was to be the organ of civilization, why not detail soldiers as bank examiners and have the letter delivery service performed by troops of cavalry? He indorsed the recommendation of the Indian Commission appointed in 1867 to confide the Indian service to an independent department, and let its head be a member of the Cabinet. Then the service would be at once emancipated from its confused condition; disturbances, outbreaks and wars would then be the exception not the rule. He referred to General Sheridan's campaign against the Indians in the winter of 1868, as an expensive one, and its climax the assassination of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes as an outrage that had no parallel in barbarity. In conclusion, he declared that the only policy for that which was kindest, wisest and best; it was the policy of human advancement. It condemned the Indian ring grand by the rule of men entirely great, who studied the arts of peace; if mankind was destined to make the world better for living in it, then he would have the forests and plains where the Indian roamed echo the glad songs of the reaper which had ushered in the Prince of Peace himself, when the beatitudes were so gloriously promised to peacemakers. The Committee then rose and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening being for the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session there were discussions over the restoration of the franking privilege, which was advocated by Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, but not engrafted on the bill; over the reductions of the clerical force in the State Department, which was earnestly, but unavailingly, opposed by Mr. KASSON, and over various items of no public moment. Only two pages of the bill were disposed of when the House adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

No Election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor by the People—The Legislature Five-Sixths Republican—Lippitt Has a Large Plurality.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The State elections to-day resulted in the choice of the Republican Secretary of State, who was supported by the Prohibitionists, by a very large majority, but no choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the people. Henry Lippitt, present Governor, was the nominee for Governor by the Republicans, and was nominated by the Prohibitionists and supported by Republicans opposed to Lippitt on personal reasons, and Wm. B. Beach was nominated by the Democrats. The majority against Governor Lippitt, last year, was 6,300, and he was elected by the Legislature. This year the majority against him has been considerably reduced, and he has a large plurality. This city, which last year gave 1,428 against Lippitt, now gives him a majority, and the regular Republican Assembly ticket is elected in this city by about 500 majority. Lippitt will be elected by the Legislature, which will be about five-sixths Republican, and is understood to largely favor the election of Henry B. Anthony to the United States Senate for the fourth term.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except two small ones. Lippitt, Republican, has 8,212; Howard, Prohibition, 6,227; Beach, Democrat, 4,744. Lippitt will lack about 1,400 of election by the people. For Secretary of State, Addeman, Republican, has 14,653; Pierce, Democrat, 3,681, and Westcott, Prohibitionist, 2,369. The other candidates on the Republican State ticket run about even with the Governor and will be elected by the General Assembly. This will complete list of the Senate 27 Republicans and 9 Democrats; and in the House 68 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Returns in Providence, Lippitt 3,465, Howard 2,353 and Beach 790.

BENWOOD, W. VA.

Nail Works, Forges, Cooper Shops and Store House, with 25,000 Kegs of Nails, Destroyed—500 Men Thrown Out of Employment.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 5.—About ten o'clock to-night a fire at Benwood, W. Va., completely destroyed the Benwood Nail Works, together with about 25,000 kegs of nails. Everything belonging to the works, including two factories, forge, cooper shops and store house, were destroyed. Nine hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The loss and insurance are unknown, as it is impossible to get full particulars to-night.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Men Murdered by a Thief.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The store of M. M. Freeman, at Spring Creek, Mo., was robbed last Saturday night or Sunday. Freeman and several others started in pursuit of the thieves, and at a point several miles distant overtook William J. Bradford, having in charge some of the booty. M. M. Freeman, and his brother, R. D. Freeman, were in advance of the rest, and in an attempt to capture Bradford, were shot and killed. Bradford escaped, and at last accounts had not been captured.

Mysterious Death—Man Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—A man named Frank Abrams was found in a house at Porter's wood yard, seven miles north of this city, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, with broken neck. He is supposed to have been dead since Saturday. He was found locked in a cabin. How his neck was broken is unknown.

A man named Jones was shot and killed by A. P. Mitchell in a personal rencontre at Traskwood, twelve miles south of here on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, yesterday.

Three Persons Shot in a Political Wrangle in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—At a meeting to-night of the Southern Republican Club, a wrangle occurred over the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, a fight ensued, and during the firing three men where shot, one of whom, Lucien Adams, Jr., will die. The other wounded are Lucien Adams, Sr., and John W. King. Others are reported wounded, but their names are kept secret by members of the club.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising barometer, northwest winds and clear weather, with lower, followed by higher temperature, will prevail.

Reports from all points north and east of Boston indicate that the storm of Tuesday was the severest of the season. Snow fell in parts of New Hampshire to the depth of twenty inches.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Fire Underwriters held their quarterly meeting at the Reed House, Erie, yesterday.

The steamships Suevia, from Hamburg, Victoria, from Glasgow, and China, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

An extradition case which has excited much interest was decided yesterday by Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court, at St. Paul. A man named Van Hoven, a Hollander, was tracked and and arrested by Deputy Marshall Robinson, of New York, assisted by the Chief of Police of St. Paul and a detective, on a warrant issued by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, charging him with forgery and uttering forged paper in Belgium. The warrant was issued on affidavit of the Belgian Consul in New York, who does not pretend to know personally of any crime committed by Van Hoven. The man was arrested on Saturday, after long search, and brought to St. Paul Saturday evening. Saturday night two midnight courts were held in the case, one before Judge Simons, of the State District Court, to hold Robinson and the chief of police and the city detective for kidnapping, who were arrested by the sheriff, and the other before Judge Wilkin, also of a State Court, who issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Van Hoven. Both these cases were postponed to await the issue of the hearing before the District Court of the United States. Judge Nelson yesterday made a decision discharging Van Hoven from United States custody, on the ground that the charges against him were not set forth with sufficient exactness to authorize arrest preliminary to examination, much less for extradietion to another country. The charge of kidnapping in the State Court has been dropped.

Buy White River
put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BITUMINOUS COAL INTEREST.

Delegations from Maryland and West Virginia Heard.

Democratic Opposition to Morrison's Bill.

Attempt to Strang'e It in Committee.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Judiciary Committee Say They Have No Jurisdiction.

Hamlin Desires Increased Postage on Newspapers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

Adverse Report on the Territory of Pembina.

The House Committee on Territories have decided to report adversely on the bill to create the Territory of Pembina out of Dakota. There are physical reasons why this should be done, but the committee opposed it on the ground of expense. The proposed Territory would have had more population than Mississippi or Michigan when made Territories.

Bituminous Coal on the Free List.

A delegation representing the bituminous coal interests of Maryland and West Virginia to-day made a statement before the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to placing that coal on the free list. It was shown that the gas companies and the British provincial operators would alone be benefited. No action was taken, but it is probable that the committee will sustain the provisions of the bill.

Attempt to Kill Morrison's Tariff Bill.

A conference of leading Democrats has been held in reference to the tariff bill. They have agreed that as a measure of policy, Mr. Morrison's bill is useless, and the effort is being made to throttle it in committee. Morrison, however, is persistent in bringing the measure before the House in defiance of their expostulations.

No Jurisdiction.

The House Judiciary Committee, charged with the investigation of Schumaker and King in Pacific Mail, have concluded that they have no jurisdiction. Honors are easy.

Wants to Increase the Postage on Newspapers.

Senator Hamlin says that he is in favor of an increased postage on newspapers, and will recommend other measures in the hopes of making the postal service self-sustaining.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

EMMA MINE.

Trenor W. Park testified before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, relating the circumstances attending the purchase of the Emma mine by himself, Baxter and others. During his examination of the mines previous to the purchase, he gathered specimens of the ore and took them to Colorado City, near Salt Lake, where he learned that the ore would pay $120 per ton, or thirty-seven pounds sterling, if delivered in England. He considered it a cheap mine at $5,000,000. From the date of their purchase in April to the last of August the value of ore taken out was $895,000 gross, and the expenses of working $28,629. Witness stated his reasons for visiting England, where he went to sell the mine. Shortly after his arrival Fisher and Coates wanted to buy the mine without delay. They said they were ready knew about its value from sales of ore from it that had been made in England. He thought this was placing him too far, but after honestly telling Coates that he did not know the present condition of the mine, but could only vouch for its past condition, he finally yielded to the urgent request of Coates to name his figures and told him he would sell for £400,000 in cash for one-half of it, and £500,000 in fully paid up shares for the other half. Park told Coates he, of course, expected the purchase would be contingent upon a satisfactory report of the mine to be made by some scientific expert or experts, of the purchaserrs own selection. Subsequently Coates, and the English parties represented, selected Professor Silliman as the expert to report upon the mine. Park did not suggest Silliman's name or mention him at all. Coates told the witness Silliman was selected as being the Sir Robert Murchison of America. Park inquired of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. as to the ability of Coates and his partner to carry through the arrangement for purchase, and agreed to buy back at any moment he named the figures above, and was told that it was doubtful if they could carry it through with the famous Albert Grant at their back. Witness did not know whether this was so or not.

If there was anything dishonest in the Emma mine in England, or any fraud or sharp practice between the gentlemen, witness said under his oath that he knew nothing whatever about it. The mine was worth now as much as it was sold for. Adjourned.

MORRISON'S INDUSTRY CRUSHER.

The Committee of Ways and Means completed their consideration of the wools and woolen part of Morrison's tariff bill to-day, making only one alteration, namely, striking out the word "like" in the following clause: "On wools of the second class and of carpets, rugs, mats, matting and screens, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, five cents per pound."

POST TRADERSHIPS.

Robert Wilson, of Bismarck, Dakota, testified before Clymer's committee that he was the partner of Dickey, post trader at Fort Lincoln. He said Leighton went there and examined the books of the concern; he and Dickey were removed, and a man named Hedrick and Edgar E. M. Rice were interested as partners. Orvil Grant sent a dispatch to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying: "A appoint Raymond Indian trader at Fort Berthold." The answer came that Raymond would be appointed.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT IN DANGER OF JAIL.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Ralph Meeker, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with reference to some statements made by him concerning frauds in Indian management. He said he had no personal knowledge of any, but had heard many such things while at Fort Peck and elsewhere on the Missouri river a few years ago, and had brought some of them to the attention of members of this committee. In the course of his cross-examination by Representative Page, the witness said that a party had expressed to him the belief that from the manner in which Page cross examined the witness, he (Page) belonged to the Indian Ring. The same party had also told witness that still another member of Congress belonged to the Indian Ring. Witness was then asked by Mr. Page to state the name of his informant or informants. Meeker declined, saying with emphasis that he would not to press the question, and, if necessary, request action by the House to compel an answer.

CLYMER'S COMMITTEE—CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY.

Before the Investigating Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, was sworn. The letter of appointment of Charles S. Bell, dated January 15, 1876, was shown and Mr. Chandler identified it as a regular official document. Mr. Chandler said that Bell's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a chief of Secret Service. He had discharged the one he had, and asked the members of the Cabinet to help him get a good chief. A few days after the President had mentioned Bell as a spy in the service of the army during the war. Bell called at the Interior Department with a card from the President. The latter had said that he would make a good man on the force, but not as chief. The card simply announced that Bell was the man the President had spoken about. Witness told Bell he was not prepared then to make changes, but to come again. He called several times in several weeks, and witness said he believed he had met Bell twice during that time. One day General Hurlbert was sitting in witness' office at the Interior Department, when Bell's card came in. Witness threw it carelessly upon the table and told the messenger to say to Bell he was engaged. General Hurlbert says: "Bell! why I know that man. He was a spy for me—enlisted in the rebel army as a private, staid in the service seven months, during which time he was promoted to be a sergeant." Witness said: "If he could stay in the rebel army seven months as a spy and keep his neck out of the halter, he must be a smart fellow and ought to make a good detective." Witness appointed him more on what General Hurlbut said than upon the recommendation of the President. Witness was under the impression that Bell handed him a card, but failed to find it since, and may have been mistaken. Witness had never spoken to General Babcock or Colonel Lackey about it. Bell was discharged February 15, 1876, after one month's service. Witness said it came about in this way: He went to the Cabinet meeting one day earlier than the other members, and found the President sitting there with Bell's card on the table. The President then said Bell was a scoundrel and ought to be dismissed. Witness dismissed him as soon as he got back to the office, because he believed him to be a scoundrel. The President told him that Bell had applied to some one to certify that he was in Government employ to furnish information for or against Babcock, he did not care which. Chandler said he never saw the publication of the cipher printed in the New York *Herald* until after this investigation began. Witness said he was not aware that Bell had performed any service for the Pension Bureau. LeBarnes, Chief of the Pension Bureau Secret Service, came to the witness at the end of the first month, and said Bell wanted his account passed for expenses. LeBarnes said he did not know of any service performed by Bell; that when he was first taken on, Bell said he had some private matters to attend to that would require a week's absence, and that he stayed away a month. Witness told LeBarnes not to audit the account until Bell proved that he had rendered services. Witness says Bell since deceived Assistant Secretary Cowan into endorsing the following upon a card to LeBarnes: "Bell has been legitimately employed undercovers, and is entitled to his allowance per diem. Will Colonel LeBarnes please adjust the account?" Witness' impression was that the voucher for the payment of Bell came in a batch of vouchers, though it may have been brought in specially. He is not in the habit of reading vouchers, because there are so many that it takes two hours a day, sometimes, to sign them. He does not believe the Bell case was ever mentioned specially and distinctly, though it possibly might have been. He said it did not seem probable, for if witness had noticed Bell's voucher he would not have paid it. Witness was not told by Bell that he had gone to New York on the Babcock affair. If he had not done any other service then, he ought not to have been paid. There was no evidence except his word that he rendered service. On February 12th the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a number of cases to LeBarnes for investigation. On February 13th LeBarnes turned them over to Bell, with instructions to work them up. On February 15th Bell was directed by LeBarnes to retain all papers turned over from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No report was received by Bell in St. Louis. Witness had no intimation that Bell was employed to assist Babcock in his defense at St. Louis. He discharged Bell because he believed him to be a scoundrel. Witness knew of no subscription being taken up to defray the expenses of General Babcock at St. Louis. He received a letter from Mr. Borie, of Philadelphia, weeks after the acquittal of General Babcock, to the effect that General Babcock's trial was expensive and about $40,000; that he was utterly ruined, and that as he was a young man, he could overcome his difficulty if set upon his feet and encouraged by his friends. Mr. Chandler then sent General Babcock one thousand dollars. When LeBarnes finally told witness that Bell had something to do with the Babcock trial, he told LeBarnes not to pay him unless he found him in legitimate employment of the Revision Bureau. He did not know that Bell had been paid until inquiry after reading his testimony before this committee.

Mr. Danford read seriatim the questions and answers given in Bell's testimony of considerable length, relating to conversations Bell says he had with Chandler about the Babcock case. He branded the testimony in words and in part, so far as it referred to him, as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He said Luckey never had a conversation with him about Bell's connection with the Babcock case.

Mr. A. C. Bradley, was called, but asked permission to postpone giving his testimony till to-morrow, because of the absence of a paper upon which his testimony must be based. General Babcock and Colonel Luckey were also present, and the three were requested to appear to-morrow.

LEVYING ON WHISKY TRIALS.

General Henderson, of St. Louis, resumed his testimony to-day before the Committee on Whiskey Trials. He said, among other things, that in conversation with Secretary Bristow in January last, the Secretary said to him, substantially, he thought General Porter or General Babcock, or some one of them, had got the Grand Jury evidence in the Attorney General's office, and thereby ascertained what there was against Babcock; but since witness recently came here to testify before the committee, he had had a conversation with the Attorney General himself, when he stated to the Attorney General frankly what he had heard from Secretary Bristow. The Attorney General said he had not purposely or designedly let Babcock or Porter have access to the files of his office, but he had frequently communicated what evidence he had against Babcock to the President himself, but he invariably found that the President knew more about it than he did. In explanation of this fact the Attorney General stated to Henderson that a member of the Grand Jury at St. Louis (E. W. Fox) came here in December last and remained till about the first of February, and he believed he had communicated to the President all the material facts in the case, by giving what appeared before the Grand Jury. The Attorney General had no doubt but the President came into possession of the facts in this way.

W. F. Reddrick, assistant counsel to District Attorney Dyer, was also examined, and testified concerning the lawyer, Sherman, of New York, who had received from Attorney General Pierrepont a letter to Dyer. It had been represented that Sherman was a spy for Babcock, but witness did not so regard him, and further that the object of Sherman's visit was to procure certain documents bearing on Babcock's case. While Sherman's conduct might have been imprudent, there was nothing in it to show he was engaged in a dishonorable business. Sherman, however, betrayed much solicitude and earnestness in behalf of Babcock, whom Sherman said he believed to be innocent.

MORE TREASURY CLERKS TO GO.

A large reduction of the force of the office of United States Treasurer will be made in a day or two. At least twenty per cent. of the entire force will have to be discharged, in consequence of the appropriation being exhausted.

WANT MORE TIME.

The counsel for Belknap will ask on the 17th inst., the time set for the trial, an extension of two weeks.

SWEET BELL'S JANGLED OUT OF TUNE.

Detective Bell, who was lately before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, has prepared for publication a reply against the assaults made upon his character, vindicating himself from the charges of his being an incompetent and unworthy man. He gives extracts from written testimonials furnished to him by Generals Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Hurlbut, Hardie and other prominent army officers, bearing testimony to his valuable services during the late war, and appends to his statement vouchers from the Interior Department for recent services performed, which, he claims, were in the interest of General Babcock.

SALVE FOR SHERMAN'S WOUNDED FEELINGS.

By direction of the President the following order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

The Adjutant General will promulgate the following order for the information of all concerned:

Headquarters of the army are hereby re-established and hereafter in time of peace shall be at Washington City, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations or effecting the military control and discipline of the army issued by the President through the Secretary of War shall be promulgated through the General of the Army. [Signed] ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

The Independent National Committee Have Their Say.

CHICAGO, April 5.—At a meeting of the Independent National Committee held today at the Tremont House, this city, the political situation was fully discussed, and the following preamble and resolution adopted:

In view of the failure of the present Democratic House of Representatives and the Republican Senate of the United States to repeal the odious and oppressive specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and to devise further financial relief to the suffering industries of the country, thus disappointing the just expectations of a long-suffering people, and in view of the alarming developments of frauds, bribery and official corruption that pervade and debase every branch of the public service, menacing the very existence of free institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee of the Independent party do earnestly appeal to the people of the United States in every State, to organize and send delegates to the National Independent Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 17, 1876, as the only hope of securing that just financial legislation and pure government which is indispensible to their welfare.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Four Powder Magazines Blown Up at Salt Lake City.

A Number of Lives Lost—One Lady Frightened to Death—Great Damage to Property—$50,000 Worth of Window Glass Destroyed—Mischievous Boys Cause the Disaster by Firing Into a Magazine.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—This evening about five o'clock this city was thrown into consternation by three terrible explosions succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. People rushed into the streets in terror, horses ran away and consternation reigned supreme. Windows were blown in, doors blown from the hinges, chimneys blown down and many buildings badly injured. The cause of this terrible explosion and shaking was not known until an immense volume of smoke was se

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

It is now evident that the Indian Bureau will soon be transferred to the War Department.

The New York *World* calls the Democratic majority in Congress "a heroic body." It may possess the heroism of hatred, but it is utterly lacking in the heroism of impartiality.

Our Democratic contemporary is progressing. It admits that it is a great outrage on the part of the Democratic House to detain Kilbourne in prison because he will not exhibit his books in relation to the Real Estate Pool in Washington.

"All good theories," observes an ancient philosopher, "are made corrupt by passing through defective souls." Strange, that he should have so accurately described the character of the present Congress, and the precise way in which its reformatory processes, so far back in the dim past.

Remarking on the prevalent belief that the currency will be contracted at least $100,000,000 during the present year, the *Post* says: "We may look for a continuance of hard times under such a policy." And then it saws the empyrean with rejoicing heels over the success of the Democratic forced resumption policy in Connecticut. Its jewel of consistency is paste.

From Randall's long experience in Congress, it was generally supposed that he had learned the essence of parliamentary tactics, but the Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says the fact is that whenever he pits himself against the Republicans he is soon outwitted by superior parliamentary tactics. He does not seem to know the merits of the appropriation bills he presents, and stumbles along like a schoolboy who has lost the page in his book. We are glad to be able to record this disinterested testimony to his abilities as a statesman.

It is expected that the new Steamboat bill will pass the House to-day or to-morrow, and the only question is whether Senator Conkling proposes to defeat it in the Senate by delay. There is no possible justification for this, however; the bill has been considerably modified, and now meets the views of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels and the steamboat men as well. The only aggrieved parties are said to be the patentees of the useless machines that they try to foist upon the steamboat interest. The sooner the bill becomes a law, the better.

It appears that the Attorney General in Congress of the Lost Cause, Ben Hill, has turned his attention toward obtaining a wholesale pardon for nearly three hundred men, convicted by the United States Court for illicit distilling in Georgia; and we call upon the Democratic press throughout the country to lift their voices in indignant protest against this unwarrantable interference with the operations of justice; since, as the Washington *Republican* significantly puts it, "if the illicit distillers of Georgia are to be pardoned, why may not those convicted of a similar offense in other States also receive Executive clemency?"

While the close of the first quarter of the year shows the country to be substantially healthy and solvent, the increased number of small orders betray, to the New York papers, an economy not cheering to manufacturers or jobbers in any department. This has had, however, one good result; it has largely reduced expenses by creating economy in management, and has sent back to the country an army of young men who were working on mere pittances, subsisting poorer than the cattle at the homestead, for the glorious privilege of living in that seething cauldron of cosmopolitan wickedness.

"What does the Commercial think about Connecticut?"—*Post.*

Well; we rather admire our contemporary's counterfeited enthusiasm over a reduced Democratic majority; we are excellently well pleased over the defeat of the British Free Trade agent, Wells, for Congress, and we have full confidence that the Republican party will not be overthrown in 1876 at the demand of the mongrel Democracy, merely because a few members are nearly as bad as most Democrats were in that past which is as dead as they are themselves. Now, will thee tell us what it thinks about Rhode Island?

The women of Massachusetts are very justly incensed over the defeat of the woman suffrage bill by the Legislature of that State. It is now six years since the Republican party of Massachusetts indorsed woman suffrage and made it a plank in their platform. Since then, every year, the women have gone to the State House with hopeful hearts, and have returned cheated and betrayed. It will not do for the party, there or elsewhere, to prove false to its pledges. The question of suffrage is, in its final analysis, the question of self, and the whole country must ultimately either go forward and grant the ballot to woman, or backward.

The Democratic papers are denouncing Senator Key, of Tennessee, without stint, for his curve in voting for the resolution ordering an investigation into the Mississippi elections. In his speech on the subject he frankly admitted that it was the duty of all good citizens to see to it that the provisions of the Constitution were rigidly enforced, and conceded that if both the rights guaranteed to the colored people by the Fifteenth Amendment have been set aside, or violated by the whites of Mississippi, Congress ought to take notice of the outrage. Hence his action is repudiated as "unmanly," and "treacherous," the milk in the cocoanut being accounted for by the fact that the validity of Lamar's election to the Senate, among other things, hinges upon the investigation.

Ex-Congressman Ward, of Chicago, has been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds in that city. He has been a prominent member of the bar there for years, and was a member of the last Congress from the city. He was defeated for re election, and was soon after appointed United States District Attorney. When the whisky prosecutions commenced he was still the incumbent of the office, and held it until some time after the "first batch" was indicted. About the last of December his resignation was requested and obtained, the reason of his removal being that he was on familiar terms with the ring to such an extent that he was not considered a suitable official to be intrusted with their prosecution. The trial is expected to bring out "the bottom facts" in the entire history of the whisky frauds. "Let no guilty man escape."

The latest illustration of the universality of American enterprise is in the form of an undertaking by a citizen of New Jersey to repair the devastation of an earthquake, by rebuilding the city of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and principal seaport town. This city was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, together with some twelve thousand of its inhabitants. The plan includes the erection of not less than five hundred first-class houses, all to be fireproof and substantially built, capable of resisting even the shock of an earthquake, at least so far as to remain perpendicular. The desire on the part of the Venezuelan authorities is to introduce American materials so far as practicable, such as iron, cement, plumbing, plaster, fine cut stone, etc. Much of the work is to be prepared in sections at the point of shipment by skilled American artisans, such as staircases, window frames and sashes, which can be made here with greater facility. The President of the Republic of Venezuela takes a deep interest in our Centennial, and will be present in person. At the Vienna Exhibition, Venezuela received twenty-three medals and one grand diploma. The project in question should open, in that group of South American States of which Venezuela constitutes an important integer, a market for a considerable portion of our surplus manufactures. The whole world is our oyster, if we would open it.

In his recent disquisition in the British Parliament on the Imperial title, Disraeli mentioned that Peter the Great was the first Czar who assumed that dignity, and that England acknowledged his act. This, too, is the version generally accepted by historians, nevertheless it appears to be incorrect. At the end of the fifteenth century Ivan Wassiljewitch received the title of "Emperor" from the German Emperor Maximilian, after the conquest of Kasan, Astrakhan and Siberia. Again, in the sixteenth century, Czar Fedor Ivanowitch assumed the title of Emperor in his dealings with Sweden. Toward the end of the sixteenth century Germany and England acknowledged that new Russian title. The same was done by Denmark, Tuscany and various Asiatic powers. These interesting facts are brought to light by Karl Blind, in his last letter to the New York *Evening Post*, he having recently discovered them recorded in a rare work, written in 1607 by the French lansquenet, Captain Margeret, who became a commander in the Imperial Russian Life Guard, and who composed his remarkable little book at the request of Henry IV. of France. It was reprinted afterward at the command of Louis XIV. In later times, when the Romanoff family was raised to the throne, the "imperial" designation fell into disuse. In the eighteenth century Peter I. resumed it. Gladstone, in his speech on the same subject, fell into a much more grievous historical error. Speaking of the Emperor William he said: "He has ceased to be, I believe, the King of Prussia: or, whether he has technically ceased or not I will not speak positively; but at any rate he is now known as Emperor, and the kingship is entirely absorbed." He is mistaken. The German Emperor continues to bear the title and to exercise the functions of a "King of Prussia." That special position of his is neither technically nor virtually abolished. Only a few weeks ago William I. had to open, in his royal quality, a Prussian House of Parliament, which is different from the German Reichstag. Laws are still enacted in Prussia which do not affect the empire. There are questions of national policy over which the Reichstag has the supreme control, and there are other questions over which that body as yet has no power whatever. Hence, laws passed in this or that part of Germany for the special use of a special State are even now published under the name of kings, grand dukes and dukes. It is so in Prussia not less than in Bavaria, Baden, Mecklenburg or Saxe-Meiningen. Neither the Prussian kingdom nor the Prussian Legislature is "entirely absorbed" by the empire. Gladstone was lately elected a professor of ancient history by the Royal Academy!

The New York papers are not all crazy on the subject of resuming specie payments, nor are all the merchants in favor of rushing into the sea of troubles that must result from contraction and a forced resumption. The New York *Bulletin*, an exclusively mercantile journal, while favoring resumption at as early a date as possible, foresees plainly that a resumption which is not brought about naturally must of necessity result disastrously. It therefore proposes, as a measure preparatory to ultimate resumption, the issue of a four per cent. gold bond for the redemption of greenbacks tendered for conversion into such bonds, the bonds being reconvertible into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holders—the greenbacks so redeemed to remain in the treasury, subject to any call upon them for the redemption of the four per cent. bonds, but in no case to be cancelled.

The advantage of this plan over all others yet proposed is that, while it provides a present system of redemption, it also provides against such a violent contraction as would inevitably result from the cancellation of redeemed greenbacks. The *Bulletin* says:

"It should be taken as a fixed *sine qua non* in any scheme of resumption that it shall not *arbitrarily* interfere with the supply of the instruments of exchanges, either in the way of increasing or of diminishing them. It would be well that a *voluntary* and *natural* expansion and contraction should be provided for; for so long as nothing was done but what business conveniently permitted, no harm could result; but a compulsory change of volume would be the most effectual of all possible methods of defeating itself. Nothing could This the people well enough comprehend; and hence the shrinking from a resumption to be effected through permanent conversions of greenbacks into bonds felt by all except a small minority who would obviously be benefited by the commercial revulsion that would follow.

"There is nevertheless a way in which bonds may be so employed as to immensely diminish the difficulties connected with resumption. Let it be supposed, for instance, that the Government be empowered to issue a bond of such character as would command at all times its face value in gold; such bond to be issued only in exchange for an equal sum of legal tender notes, and to be reconvertible at the option of the holder into the notes received on its issue. The effect of such an offer on the part of the Government would be to put greenbacks at par in gold. That is to say, as the greenbacks could be exchanged at par for something that would command just the same amount in gold, their purchasing power would immediately assimilate to that of gold. The certainty of this effect cannot be disputed; and it is therefore within the ability of the Government to bring its notes to par any day when it pleases to do so.

"We are aware that this is a very important and comprehensive assertion to make; but the grounds of it cannot be assailed; or, if they can, we shall be glad to learn in what way. It may be said that such a withdrawal of legal tenders would involve the very contraction we have deprecated. Yes; but the contraction would be voluntary, and therefore could proceed no further than the conveniences of business permitted; for the moment it passed that point, the bonds would be presented at the Treasury for conversion into the previously withdrawn greenbacks. If the arrangement caused a large influx of legal tenders into the Treasury, and they remained there undisturbed for a considerable period, thereby demonstrating conclusively that their volume was in excess of the normal wants of the community, it might then very properly be considered whether a certain amount of them should not be permanently retired, and the bonds issued against them declared part of the permanent bonded debt of the country. An arrangement of this character would prove an important regulator of the currency; inasmuch as it would permit of its withdrawal from active circulation during periods of redundancy, and its expansion (to the extent of the sums taken into the Treasury in the way of these exchanges) during periods of scarcity; while it would also provide for a permanent reduction of the volume of greenbacks in the event of experience demonstrating that they could not all be kept in circulation.

"We, of course, do not pretend that this method of appreciating greenbacks would of itself amount to resumption. It would, however, stop the fluctuations in the value of our whole paper currency, which is the chief part of the evil of suspension, considered in its commercial aspect; and it would in various ways promote the feasibility of resumption."

PERSONAL.

Mollair, the man who assaulted the witness Bell at the Ebbitt House, Washington, Saturday, got off very cheaply, Tuesday, by paying a fine of twenty dollars. He had no personal grievance against Bell, he admits, but says he chastised him on general principles. He could not bear to see such a liar go about the streets unpunished.

Charles C. Fuller, President of the Chapin Paper Company of Connecticut, just arrested for a $50,000 forgery, hasn't had a very good time since he cleared out, last June. He say she had just two dollars when he left, and has since been very destitute and has spent much of the time in tramping. He traveled about this State and Delaware, part of the time picking peaches at seventy-five cents a day, and part of the time doing odd jobs as a carpenter.

There is something pathetic at this moment in the words of President Adams' prayer for the new city of Washington. In his last annual address to Congress, on the 22d of November, 1800, he used these words: "May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals and true religion flourish forever."

Philadelphia was greatly excited on Monday by the announcement that a North Carolina gentlemen had suddenly discovered that he was the owner of the tract of land upon which the buildings and grounds of the Centennial Exposition are situated. His deed is dated December 4, 1798, and calls for over four hundred acres of land. The happy holder of this property is on his way to claim his own, having apparently delayed his descent upon Philadelphia until valuable improvements were completed. In the meantime, a Philadelphia lawyer of credit and renown states that the North Carolinan's acres are seventy miles "up the creek." With cruel irony this eminent authority adds, that his land, which originally cost one dollar an acre, is worth just about what it was in 1798.

A recent interview between Judge Turney, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and Mr. Paddock, the husband of Maggie Mitchell, satisfied each that they were desperate enemies in the late war. Judge Turney was one of the most desperately wounded soldiers of the Confederate army. From Mr. Paddock's narration of his services in the Federal army, Judge Turney is satisfied that Mr. Paddock is the man, or belonged to the command, that shot him through and through, the ball entering at the mouth, knocking out several teeth, carrying away a portion of the tongue, and passing out through the back of the neck. Their meeting, accompanied with explanations which gave each of their battle fronts and the details of regimental action, satisfied the Judge of the correctness of his opinion as to the immediate position of their respective commands. The heartiness of their meeting after these mutual explanations was extremely gratifying.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christmas Stories. By Charles Dickens. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The "Household Edition" of Dickens works is universally commended for its beautiful typography, clear type, white paper, elegant illustrations, chaste covers of green and gold, and last, but not least, it is a marvel of cheapness. "Christmas Stories," fourteen in all, are gems in their way, and lessons are brought to the surface that honor Christianity as well as humanity. This edition of Dickens is so cheap that few need deny themselves the luxury of owning the series.

The Devil's Chain. By Edward Jenkins, M. P., author of "Ginx's Baby," etc. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is no marvel that this little volume is selling so rapidly in England, as well as in this country. It delineates the terrible evil of intemperance, as Mr. Jenkins is wont to write, on social questions. Manufacturers and sellers of ardent spirits are dealt with as they richly deserve. No one associated with the accursed thing, buyer or seller, are overlooked, but each receives a portion of the "bitter cup." The "Devil's Chain" represents in nine links the effects of strong drink. We quote the words of another: The whole circle of vice, from the gilded, condoned, applauded vice of the rich distiller and tippler, down to the bestial orgies of earth's most vulgar and debauched, has been outlined; the entire compass of crime has been boxed—crime, genteel, Pharisaic, political, seductive and murderous—in this small book of 163 pages.

Commentary on the New Testament. By Rev. D. D. Whedon, LL. D., Volume 4. 1. Corinthians—II. Timothy. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This volume extends from I. Corinthians to II. Timothy inclusive. One more volume will complete the Commentary on the New Testament by this eminent Biblical scholar. Meanwhile a Commentary on the Old Testament in similar style, is in preparation by several noted Biblical scholars. Two volumes on the Old Testament have appeared. Volume VI. is now in press, comprising the Book of Job, the Book of Proverbs, and the Book of Solomon's Song. Rev. Dr. William Hunter, the able editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, prepared the Notes on the "Book of Proverbs," which is pronounced a work of great scholarly ability. Dr. Joseph Horner, of the Methodist Book Depository of this city has prepared the Notes on one of the Minor Prophets, which is said to be a work of decided merit. We shall have more to say of these volumes when they appear. Dr. Whedon possesses superior qualifications for preparing a commentary upon the Scriptures, as the previous volumes amply demonstrate. His style is terse, vigorous, direct and suggestive, especially in disputed passages. No difficult verse is slurred over by the doctor, but is faithfully and consistently examined and his views expressed. Though eminent as a scholar and theologian, there is no extravagant display of learning, and the student is impressed with his efforts to give the mind of the Divine Spirit. The Commentary is designed for popular use, and Sunday School teachers and Bible students will find the work a valuable help. We are in accord with the view of a distinguished scholar. He says there is no man in the Methodist Episcopal Church who has filled the place assigned to Dr. Whedon by the Church to more general satisfaction.

Infant Baptism, Briefly Considered. By Rev. N. Doane, of the Oregon Conference. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This question is vigorously assailed in some quarters, and its importance in the estimation of most denominations renders this treatise valuable and timely. Though an old subject, the doctrine is invested with new interest. The numerous objections are met and answered in a convincing manner. The author assumes that infants should be baptized and recognized as members of the Christian Church. The work is so Catholic in tone and combats objections so many denominations are called upon to defend, that it ought to have a wide circulation.

Little Graves. Choice selections of Poetry and Prose. With an introduction by J. G. Holland. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

The heart that has mourned over a "little grave" will find much in this volume to comfort and soothe them. The collection has been made with great care by Mrs. N. W. Wilder, who has felt the "iron in her soul" by the bereavement of a loved child. Poetry and prose evince the taste of a literary person, and comprises about two hundred selections. The volume is handsomely printed on tinted paper, and richly bound in cloth and gold. The poems have the aroma of Christian resignation and hope.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sam Randall is a tallow-dip statesman.

The *Post* takes Nutmeg in its Bourbonism.

A profound newspaper wit calls Boyton a Doctor of Dive-in ity.

They had a shower of flies in Canada, the other day. 'S'warm weather up there.

The Mexican border revolution reads like a Beadle dime novel or an editorial in the *Post*.

A complete estimate of the losses at Worcester by the breaking of the dam foots up $738,700.

They hate the Chinese, out in California, so much, that no white man dares even to chew pig-tail tobacco.

The suspicion that Jeff. Davis is writing editorials for our Democratic contemporaries is probably not correct.

Stoughton is now mentioned for the English mission. His nomination will excite bitter Democratic opposition.

Is the fact that Krupp, the great gun maker, is coming to the centennial, evidence of probable corruption?

"Millions for de-fence." Some woodenheaded statistician calculates that the fences in the United States cost $2,300,000,000.

An upright ruling. The Philadelphia courts have enjoined the erection of telegraph posts in the streets of that city.

Wool scoured with palm oil, if the least damp, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says, will eventually ignite spontaneously.

The plan of supplying New York with salt water for sprinkling streets and extinguishing fires has been extinguished.

And now the clerk of the Democratic military committee turns out to be a whisky crooker. That's Bourbon bitters.

An excellent Republican campaign document. Jeff. Davis' history of the war will soon be out.

The *Post* has no opinions of its own. It merely follows the lead of the old buffalo bulls of the Democratic party, and browses along in the rear.

This is too much. Dr. Kenealy, the English arch-agitator, proposes, "for the benefit of his health," to make a lecturing tour in the United States.

Shall we whisper in the ear of the various Presidential candidates that the Grangers have $18,000,000 invested in their several enterprises?

An extra penny on the income tax is the new plan to make both ends meet in England's finances next year, but the people say they see no cents in it.

The lines of Horace, "*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*," I have raised a monument more lasting than brass, might be the motto of the witness, Bell.

Boston boasts of having the only establishment in the country where genuine gongs and cymbals are manufactured. What was that which St. Paul said?

The returning victims of the Black Hills fraud breathe vengeance on Cheyenne and other frontier towns which have been instrumental in spreading the excitement.

Jeff. Davis is about to start for Europe. He didn't want to see the Centennial, and his friends raised funds enough to keep him abroad until after the Presidential election.

An English firm which represents a capital of $25,000,000 invested in iron manufactures in England, signifies an intention of establishing a branch of his house in Tennessee.

In a recent failure in New York the assets consisted principally of shares in an undertaking to make spurious butter out of fat. Such chickens do not always come home to roost so soon.

A shower of goose eggs fell in Western New York the other day. They came from a flock of wild geese which became bewildered in a storm and were unable to reach their usual laying place.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* thinks that the large applications to the coal companies to contract coal for the season "would indicate that an increased business will be done this year."

POLITICAL.

State.

Col. Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Crawford district. He would make a popular candidate.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* thinks that if a little more honesty and a little more courage had been infused into the Lancaster platform, it would have been a very good sort of a document. The *Watchman* is a Democratic paper.

The *Bradford Reporter*, published in the county where the late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer resides, says: It has been the boast of Vic Piollet that the Grangers were ignorant and easily "hoodwinked," but his experience of late has satisfied him that they are not all "fools." The committee appointed to superintend his "little job" on the Centennial grounds condemn a fair share of the worthless lumber, which he expected to palm off upon his unspected brethren in the erection of the Grange Hotel; and now the Colonel will have to devise some other plan for making money out of the Grange.

General.

Democracy may play the saint, but is it free from every taint? And mocking echo answers "Taint."—*Graphic.*

Pendleton and O'Conor don't seem to be anxious to "bid farewell to every feer"—especially if its a woman.—*Graphic*

The Boston *Traveller* says that "men who sell their votes are neither Republicans nor Democrats; they are what are called Independents."

"Bristow and Curtis," the *Public* thinks, "would sound as if the American people in this Centennial year were in earnest about their house cleaning.

It is said to be the opinion of those in Congress best able to judge that the present session will be prolonged into the middle of July or to the 1st of August. It takes some people a great while to do very little.

The vote of a man over ninety years old gave the Republicans a majority of one in the election at Strathan, New Hampshire. The old veteran suffered somewhat from the cold, but then he gave the Democrats fits.

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) *Sentinel*, a Democrat paper, expresses the confident belief that if Landers becomes the Democratic gubernatorial standard bearer, Mr. Hendricks will not receive the support of three States in the St. Louis Convention.

The *Nation* says: "The whole country has been watching the House eagerly for four months for signs of what we should gain by putting a Democratic Administration in power, and has been treated to little but displays of what is no exaggeration to call a spirit of mischief."

This is the way the Albany *Express* figures it up: "On the informal ballot in the National Republican Convention Conkling will receive 156 votes, Morton 140, Bristow 122, Blaine 132, with others scattering between Governor Hayes, Governor Hartranft, Senator Frelinghuysen, and others."

The Scranton (Pennsylvania) *Times* ridicules the *World's* attempt to be jolly over the financial planks of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform, and intimates that when the *World* sees the Pennsylvania delegation voting solidly for Hendricks it will lose some of its present enthusiasm.

The House restaurant keeper appointed by the present "reform" Congress, having immediately increased the tariff of prices for food twenty per cent. over former charges, the question very naturally arises how much he had to pay for his "spoil-ridership," and to whom. Here is a field for investigation that evidently needs working.—*Syracuse Journal.*

If Mr. Thurman cannot possibly be induced to accept the Democratic candidacy for President, there are yet a few other patriots in the country, and possibly in Ohio, who might be prevailed upon to throw themselves in the breach. There is the "Sage of Fruit Hill" for instance. And then, as his farm is to be taken from him, a salary of $25,000 or $50,000 would not go amiss.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

There once was an ass Democratic,
Whose conduct was somewhat erratic:
He did nothing but bray,
They are traitors, cried this ass Democratic.

He began then an investigation
To demonstrate his allegation;
He watched through the cracks
And he listened for "fax"
That would bring to his rivals damnation.

While peeking and list'ning intently,
A breeze arose—not very gently
It slammed the door to
Which he'd been peeking through,
And his right of way was pitched entirely.

This was cold, but the sequel was odder,
For the donkey was proved a marauder;
He would set up a bray,
"They are getting my hay,"
Even while he was stealing their fodder.
—*Graphic.*

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.

The BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, as the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

In retiring from the above firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876. F. M. LOVE.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.

WILLIAM FRAZIER.
MARTIN METZGER.
FREDERICK METZGER.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.

Prof. S. D. Everhart, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of Bookkeeping and Commercial Calculations.

Evening Classes, 7 to 9 P. M.
Afternoon Classes, 2 to 4 P. M.
Teachers' Class 10 to 12 A. M. Saturdays.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHS

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by W. M. H. STREEHWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Dept. Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

LEGAL.

Estate of David Chess, deceased.—Notice.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to

JOHN CHESS,
G. R. LYMAN, Administrators,
112 Water street.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Benj. F. Bakewell, late of the Fifth ward of Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

B. F. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

BANKRUPT SALE!

PRICES VERY LOW.

Pickles in Bottles and Barrels,
Sauer Kraut,
Celebrated Sauces and Catsups,
Platform Spring Wagons,
Warehouse Trucks,
Boilers, Engine and Elevator,
Vinegar, Generators,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

167 and 169 SECOND AVENUE,

TTHS

SEEDS.

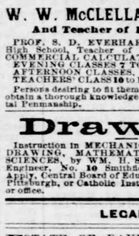
Complete Stock of Garden Seeds.

Also, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, KENTUCKY BLUE AND HUNGARIAN Grass Seeds, SEED SWEET POTATOES, EARLY ROSE POTATOES, SEED POTATOES, (in variety.) FERTILIZERS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c. Agents for "WITHERBY'S FLOWER WAGONS." Full line of FARM IMPLEMENTS. Everything at very LOW PRICES. Send for CATALOGUE (70 pages,) and call and examine our stock.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

GAS FIXTURES!



We are receiving our Spring Stock of

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,

Which we are offering at prices to suit the times.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD STREET.

TTHS

DRY GOODS.

1876.

ALL THE WILLIAMSEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

At 12½ cents, New Brighton Spring Plaids.
At 12½ cents, Sateen Striped Dress Goods worth 25 cents.
At 15 cents, New Choice Assortment Plaid Goods.
At 18¾ cents, New Line of Beautiful Spring Plaids.
At 18¾ cents, Most Fashionable Shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25 cents, New Effects in Plaid Dress Goods.
At 25 cents, a Very Select Assortment of Plain Goods Alpacas.
At 35 cents, Beautiful Assortment Plaid Debeges.
At 37½ cents, Novelty in All-Wool Centennial Plaids.
At 50 cents, Latest Shades in Colored Alpacas, warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 50 cents and upwards, Finer Materials in Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, all the latest novelties.
At 18¾ cents, Good Black Alpacas.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents, Superior Qualities of Black Alpacas.
At 44, 43 and 50 cents, Extra Good Value in Black Alpacas.
At 62½, 75, 87½ cents and $1, Extra Quality Pure Mohairs.
At $1, a Bargain in Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks.
At $1 50, Real Handspun Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 to $4 50, Superior Black Dress Silks.
An entire New and Fresh Assortment of

Fancy Check and Mourning Silks, Striped Silks, Light Tints, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES.

A full Line of all Qualities in Wool, All-Wool and Silk Warp

Cashmeres,

AT ALL PRICES.

Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

Jeans and Cottonades from 12½ cents per yard and upward.
At 50 cents, New Styles Cassimeres.
At 62½, 75 and 87½ cents, Extra Good Value in Cassimeres.
Fine Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, &c., very low.

Popular Prices for Everything.

At Five Cents, C

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins & Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

ALL QUALITIES.

PRICE LOW.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, AGENTS FOR GUTTA PERCHA RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 36 and 38 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,

34 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	81 00
Young Hyson	good 50c	best	1 00
Imperial	good 70c	best	1 15
Gunpowder	good 81 00	best	1 30
Japan	good 70c	best	1 00
Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

34 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

FLOUR DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,

Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers

Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have moved to

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,

General Produce Commission Merchants,

Have removed to No. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

Has removed to the new and elegantly occupied by the KEYSTONE BANK, No. 293 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1876.

REMOVAL.

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,

Have removed to No. 80 Fourth avenue, APOLLO BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

Our Store at No. 360 PENN AVENUE having been burned, we have taken the Warerooms Nos. 23 and 25 SEVENTH STREET, below Penn avenue, where we shall be happy to see our customers and friends. All orders will, as usual, receive prompt attention.

PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
Oil Manufacturers.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.

Smelters and Refiners.

PENNA. REF'D Pig Lead,

Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.

OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

DRY GOODS.

Establis
WEDNESDA

LIVE BARG
A
WILLIAM
and 169 Fede

At 81, Ladies' Walking Jackets, worth $2 50.
A large assortment of New Spring Styles

Cashmere Sacques,

For Ladies and Misses.

At $2, Ladies' all-wool Cloth Sacques, worth $3.
New Plaids, Striped and Barred Shawls, for Spring.
Brochè, Black Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.

Ladies' Ready Made Suits

and Overdresses, a large variety in materials and styles.

At 75 cents, Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, an Extra Bargain.
New Spring Styles in Poplin Skirts; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Wool Skirts.
At 75 cents, Ladies' Fine Muslin Chemises.
A Large Assortment of Suries in Ladies and Misses'

Muslin Underwear,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 12½ cents, a Bargain in White Corded Piques.
New Insertings and Satin Striped Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Linen and Victoria Lawns, White and Colored Swisses and Tarlatans.
A Full Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers,

&c., at the Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Morocco Shoes

AS LOW AS ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

The Lowest Prices for

Gents, Youths, Boys and Children's Ready Made Clothing.

The Very Lowest Prices.

lark's "O. N. T."

WHOLESA

JOSEPH HO

INVITE THE SPECI

Dry Good
And Millin
TO THEIR
NEW SPRIN

NOW OPEN, embracing all the Latest to be found in the Market, AT BOTTOM

77 and 79 Ma

WHOLESALE

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.

Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)

Insures against Loss or Damage by

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1876.

There was a steady business among the banks to-day, there being some fair offerings of commercial paper. The inquiry for loans was not, however, sufficient to make any very noticeable inroads upon the supply of loanable funds. There is, as usual, an abundance of second-class or doubtful paper; but little of this gets past the scrutiny of discount boards, if, indeed, it is so fortunate as to be presented to their notice. On the undoubted paper of first-class city borrowers rates are easy at the low figures previously quoted; outside business paper is placed at higher rates. The commercial situation seems to show some tendency toward improvement during the past few days, which may produce some more activity in the money market. In stocks and local securities there is little new to note beyond recent sales of Pennsylvania Railroad first morgage 6's at 104¼; do. consolidated mortgage, registered 6's, 90¾; do gen eral mortgage, registered 6's, at $105; City of Pittsburgh Penn ave nue 7's at 105¼. The New York gold market continues to decline, under the state of affairs noted elsewhere in this column. Of the Philadelphia loan market the *Ledger* says: "We have no change to report in the money market. The little stringency that usually attends the first of April was this year scarcely appreciable. Several of the interior banks called away their city balances, or a portion of them, but the amount was not sufficiently large to vary the rates for desirable paper the smallest fraction. The truth is, there is not sufficient business doing beyond a current cash demand by consumers to create an inquiry for money. When producers of manufactures are working for a future market they are compelled to borrow money. Such, however, is not now the case."

—A correspondent inquires as follows:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

John Brown makes a note as follows:

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1876.

$7,000 00.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay to the order of J. Jones one thousand dollars, at the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, without defalcation. Value received.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown gets Robert Fulton to put his name on the back of the note and delivers it to J. Jones for consideration.

Has J. Jones recourse to Robert Fulton when the note is due?

A Subscriber.

He has not. It is thoroughly well settled by the rulings in this State that such an indorsement would be of no value whatever to the person named as the payee of the note. In some other States, we believe, such an indorsement is held to partake of the nature of an acceptance, and there the indorser could be held by the payee.

—The decrease in business resulting from the bad condition of the country roads will, it is thought, make a material reduction in the railway earnings for March. We hear that the Rock Island and the Chicago and Northwestern earning will show a decrease of $30,000 to $40,000 for the month of March, and that the Milwaukee and St. Paul will also be smaller than last year. The New York *Bulletin* says:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the effect of these storms on general trade. For two weeks past there have been few Western buyers in this market, one of the reasons being the unfavorable weather and the condition of the Western dirt roads. There have been some exceptions from the heavy falling off occasioned them, business has limited to what is called the nearby trade. With favorable weather there was of course be a change for the better."

—The decline in gold, which was so marked during the past two days, is attributed to a number of causes. Besides the forced sales of weak and bankrupt holders of gold in New York, the foreign advices were very favorable to a decline. The Bank of England has gained largely in balance, and, what was yet more favorable, sterling exchange at Paris returned to 26.25¾, which warrants further shipments of gold from Paris to London. Calculations are made that the Bank of England minimum discount rate will be reduced to-morrow, the day for the regular meeting of the directors. In addition to these influences, the efforts of speculators were directed to lowering the price. The "short interest" in the market was largely increased, and at the close there was a liberal profit in importing United States bonds—two things which may at any moment give the market an upward turn. The shipments this year have been so much smaller than was expected—chiefly because of the condition of our foreign trade—that the stock of gold in the New York banks, or the market, is more than double what it was last year.

—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes that paper with a very interesting synopsis of the condition of the public debt and other matters relating thereto, from which we condense the following points:

The March debt statement shows that the public debt has decreased for the month $4,240,000, and for the nine months ending March 31, $17,369,298. This reduction is within $1,000,000 of being twice the amount of reduction for the corresponding nine months of a year, and is only $4,000,000 more than the total reduction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. With March 31 three-quarters of the present fiscal year were closed. The reduction by quarters for the past three years was as follows: Quarter ended September 30, $3,222,-000; December 31, $2,010,000; March 31, $9,112,705. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for March were $12,450,266, and the total for the nine months was $125,703,627, a little more than $4,500,000 below the expenditures for the corresponding nine months of the last fiscal year. These figures do not include the interest on the public debt. Unless the House of Representatives brings in an unusually large deficiency bill during the present session, it is certain that the reduction in the public debt for the present fiscal year will be over twenty-five million dollars. The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business on Friday last, including coin certificates, was $23,256,794. Deducting the coin certificates, $22,337,600, and $3,000,000 silver bullion and coin, leaves the available gold balance in the Treasury on the 29th ult. $16,319,194. Compared with the balance March 1st this is an increase of $4,268,021. The currency balance was $5,303,054, a decrease of $1,035,778 compared with the balance on March 1st. During the month there has been a decrease in legal-tenders of $1,000,144, and in fractional currency of $2,515,229. The total decrease in legal tenders since July 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, has been $5,615,332. In the same time there has been an increase in fractional currency of $475,609.

The Treasurer's books show for the month of March the amount of circulating notes issued to new national banks was $174,510, and during the same month there was surrendered by national banks circulating notes to the amount of $6,338,455, showing a contraction in national bank circulation for the month of $5,824,220. The total contraction in national bank circulation for the nine months ended March 31 was $21,130,562.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 5, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1865	118	117⅞	....	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	118⅜	....	....	....	....
" 10-40's, registered	120⅜	120⅜	....	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜	120⅜	....	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1867, coupons	122	122	....	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1868	122	122	....	....	....	....
" 6-40's, registered	117⅝	117⅝	....	....	....	....
" 6-40's, coupons	118	118	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	117⅜	117⅝	....	....	....	....
New 4½ cents	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	....	....
West-rn Union Tel.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Mariposa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	108	....	....	....	....	107
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	....	86½	....	....	86½
American Express	60⅝	....	60⅝	....	....	60
U. S. Express	74	....	74	....	....	74
New York Central	113⅛	....	113⅛	....	....	113⅛
Erie	20⅝	....	20⅝	....	....	20⅝
Michigan Central	61	61⅜	60½	60	60⅜	60⅜
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	98	....	98	....	....	98
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	99	....	99	....	....	99
Chicago & Rock Island	125¾	125¾	....	....	125¾	125¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	106	106⅛	106	105¾	105⅞	106
St. Paul common	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	....	41⅛	41⅛
Do. preferred	67	67⅛	67	67	67	67
Wabash common	3	3	3¾	....	....	3¾
Fort Wayne	102	....	102	....	....	102
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	....	18⅝	18⅝
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tarleton	140	....	138	....	....	63
Ismnibal & St. Joe	16	....	16	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. Prof	....	....	....	....	....	4
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	....	....	24⅝
Missouri Pacific	15⅞	....	....	....	....	14⅝

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50¾
Reading	....	....	48⅝
United Co's of N J	137½	138	137
Mill Creek	....	....	54½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	61¾
Allegheny Valley	101	101½	101
Central Transportation	....	....	45¾
Empire Transportation	....	....	52¾
N. C. & St. L. m b	35	36	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	18

[By Associted Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $253,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $58,000. Clearings $49,000,000. Sterling dull at 480¾@481¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, the two extremes of the day having been 113 and 112¾, carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent. Loans also made at.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds steady. The stock secrirt. ies quiet. The stock market has been irregular but in the main lower, with the principal exception Lake Shore, Western Union, Saint Paul, Erie and Pacific Mail. The opening dealings were characterized by firmness, especially in St. Paul, which advanced on increased earnings for March, and later for Michigan Central, but subsequently the whole market became weak and declined. Market was weak at lower during the last hour of business under pressure to sell, partly for bear account. The greatest decline was in New Jersey Central, which dropped to 99¾ from 102¾. The reason assigned for this decline was the unfavorable complexion of the annual statement. Lake Shore declined to 95¾ and Pacific Mail to 18⅝, the greatest activity having been in these stocks. A feature of the afternoon dealings was the number of sellers' options, chiefly three to ten days. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has given notice of the calling in of $100,000 of its seven per cent. mortgage bonds, interest to cease July 1st. The Panama directors re-elected the old officers and passed the dividend, not being able to collect what is claimed to be due from the Pacific Mail Company. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 121,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,500 Western Union, 20,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,000 Missouri Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Rock Island	105⅝
Quicksilver	16	St. Paul	41½
Do. preferred	23¾	Do. preferred	67
Pacific Mail	18	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
Mariposa	7¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Do. preferred	8	Ft. Wayne	107
Adams Express	107¼	Terre Haute	4¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	86½	Do. preferred	10½
American Ex	60⅝	Chicago & Alton	104
U. S. Express	71¾	Do. preferred	111
New York Central	113⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Lack	113¾
Do. preferred	33	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Harlem	138¾	Atlantic & P., pref'd	41
Do. preferred	123	Missouri Pacific	14¼
Mich. Central	60⅝	Indiana Central	4¾
Panama	127	Chicago, Bur. & Q	105⅞
Lake Shore	95¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	16¾
Illinois Central	97¾	Central Pac. bonds	100⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	99¾	Union Pacific stock	63
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¼
Do. preferred	67	Do. land grants	100¾
C. C. & I. C	25	Do. s. fund 6's	91¾
N. J. Central	100		

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881..122⅝ | 10-40's, registered...117¾
5-20's, 1865, reg....118⅜ | 10-40's, coupons 118
5-20's, 1865, new....118⅜ | New 5's 118
5-20's, 1867 ..... 120⅝ | Currency 6's 120
5-20's, 1868 ..... 122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 42¾ | Virginia, old..... 35
Tennessee, new..... 40¾ | Missouri 6's..... 100¼
Virginia, new..... 35

LONDON, April 5, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £68,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months, bills is 3⅝ per cent., being ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 13-16, for account 94 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 106⅝; do '67, 108¾; 10-40's 106⅝; new 5's 108¾.

Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 18; preferred 32.

LONDON, April 5, 6 P. M.—Business on Stock Exchange ceased dull, but the depression was less marked than in the forenoon.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes 87 francs 17 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Gold 113¾. Sterling per cent. premium. Sterling easier; bank 5@6.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand for prime grades is steady with a moderate supply but light receipts for the past week. Values are firm and quotably unchanged at $5 00@5 25 per barrel for choice; prime at $4 25@4 75 per barrel; mixed lots range from $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is weak and lower. We quote business in a jobbing way at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Are moving rather more freely and the stock in first hands is not so pressing. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bushel; a jobbing way at $1 75@1 80.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 30@33c ₱ pound.

BUTTER AND LARD—The trade continues dull and depressed, the season being about over. Sales were made in a jobbing way at 45 to ₱ cwt, and quotations were given on round lots at 31 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—Receipts are very much increased and were considerably in excess of the inquiry to-day. This was the case in regard to all grades, and prime choice butter which would have been sold yesterday at 33@35c was to-day offered at 28c without buyers. The downward tendency continued up to the close when the market was still weak. We quote the best qualities in jobbing lots of family trade at 32@33c ₱ prime to choice 28@30c; common to fair rules at 15@26c.

CHEESE—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $3 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—There is a slow but steady movement in cheese, principally of a jobbing character at unchanging prices. Receipts are unimportant. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 15½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a somewhat better demand and trade in dried fruits seems to be improving, but dealers show no disposition to advance rates, as they are willing to work off their stock at present prices rather than hold it any longer. We quote common to choice apples at 7@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Cherries 20@23c. Currants, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The demand is considerable better and the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c per dozen.

HORSES—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $5 99@4 00 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $5 75@3 80 in round lots.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are light and the market is firm and stronger; quoted at $1 00 @1 10 per gallon jug. Maple sugar is in active demand at 9@10c ₱ pound.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 7½@7½c as to quality; Virginia fancy, 8c. Hickory nuts are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; we quote pressed at 3c@4c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts, 4 to 5c ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10½@11c.

ONIONS—The market but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote dressed chickens at 15@16c ₱ lb; turkeys @ 18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—Receipts continue to be liberal having exceeded 10,000 bushels for the two days ending to-day. The market is steady at former rates, without important change to note either in round lots, or in jobbing sales from store. We quote round lots at 33 @35c for peachblows; 30@32c for Early Rose and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 38@40c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in improved supply and the market is easier, receipts having been stimulated by the high prices previously ruling. We quote at $10 00@10 25 in a jobbing way, and $9 90@10 00 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand in excess of the supply. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 18c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

Business continues steady among the wholesale provision houses, the orders being chiefly of a character required for immediate consumptive requirements. Values are very strong and we note an advance of ½c on bacon and lard. Receipts have been rather light for the past week, but were increased to-day.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at higher quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 11¾@12c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear sides 11½c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured sides. Shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 00.

LARD—The market is strong with a market opened tenderness and an advance of ½c. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼c; in buckets 15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 15½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 16c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadies 15¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cadies 15¾c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 96c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 60@62½c; No. 1, 55@57½c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12c.

Groceries.

Trade among the wholesale grocers was active and satisfactory to-day at unchanged values. Coffee was firm under strong Eastern advices, leading houses here having mail reports of an advance of ½c in New York. The stock of Rio at seaboard ports is reported at 213,155 bags, the total sales during March having been 142,581 bags. There was a strong feeling in roasted coffee here, but no advance was made. Sugars ruled steady under a moderate jobbing demand, and would show an advance if the demand should increase is not unlikely, as the season advances. Molasses and syrups are easy and rather quiet. Prices ruling staples of standard grocories are quotably unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21	c Standard A	10 @ 10c
Choice Rio	22	c Standard B	10 @ 10c
Prime Rio	22	c Standard C	9½@ 9¾c
Good Rio	21	c Extra C—yel.	9½@ 9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20	c Golden C	9 @ 9c
Gravillas	22	c Franklin, B	9 @ 9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11 @ 12c
Rioin papers	27½c	Crushed	11 @ 11c
20 grades do	25	c Powdered	11 @ 11c
Rio in bulk	24	c Granulated	10 @ 10c
Java, in papers	33½	c Confec'n'r, O	9 @ 9c
Java, in bulk	33	c Fully do	9 @ 9c
Teas.		Yellow	8 @ 8c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	7 @ 7c
Gunpowder	60@ 1	White clarified	10 @ 10c
Imperial	55@ 1	Amber	9 @ 9c
Japan	40@ 1	Strfy ch. N. O	8½@ 8¾c
Oolong	25@ 1	Prime do	8 @ 8c
Fancy	1	Good	7½@ 7¾c
Souchong	35@ 1	*Syrups.*	
Spices.	₱ lb.	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	2½@4½c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	5½@6c	Lower grades	55@60c
Corn	10@11c	*Molasses.*	
Spices.		Choice	55 c
Cloves	30@31c	Fair to prime	45@50c
Allspice	12c	Cassia	33@35 c
Ginger, race	17c	Pepper	19@20 c
Pepper	19@20		
Soda.		Irish soap, No. 1	4½ 5
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c	Babbitt's, ₱ box	6 50
Candles.		Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Sperm, ₱ gallon	1 75@1 80
Sperm	30@35c	Lard oil, ₱ gallon	90c
Mould	12@12 c	California, ₱ box	4 50

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following prices current:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb damsons	1 75
2 lb pine apples	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	3 00	2 lb red cherries	2 00
2 lb raspberries	2 75	2 lb Lima beans	1 75
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	2 00
2 lb Lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	2 00
2 lb string beans	1 35	2 lb damson plums	2 00
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	1 75	2 lb pie peaches	1 50
2 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 50

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted for the past week. We give below the present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	5 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, lf. bbls	3 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd halibut, b	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	20 00	Nat'ge shoulders	12½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Medium do	6 c
No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Large No. 3 do	12 50	Haalbut do	12½c
No. 3 do	11 50	No. 1 herring, scaled	10 c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Tomcod	7 00	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follow:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Gran-	
Black Navys	50@55c	ulated	50@75c
Black Tens	33@35c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	60@65c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	33@36c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@ 9c
Virginia Tens	33@36c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	16@20c
Virginia Cav	33@36c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Honeydews	60@70c	wrappers	60@70c
Bright pounds	55@60c	Conn. filler	12@16c
Black Quarters	35@40c	Havana seconds	75@ 1
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	2@2 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn's, as sorted	$16@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	60@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 45
Black Snuff	50@55c	Havana	2@2 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We note a slight decline in cocoa-nuts. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 00; Valentia, new, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 16c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 23c. Prunes 9c. Almonds—Langueloc 25c; do shelled 50c; Tarragona 25c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 18@20c; Valentia 12½c; Saccarani 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Dry Goods.

The dry goods business among our leading dry goods houses was active to-day, and the volume of business for the week so far has been quite liberal. The principal feature of the situation is the reduction in the cotton prices of Amoskeg, Penn Mill, Eagle, Western Tens, Magnolia and Avondale brown sheetings, and Amoskeag, Richmond and Merrimac prints. Amoskeg, Penn Mill, Eagle, Western Tens and Magnolia and Avondale brown sheetings, and Amoskeag, Richmond and Merrimac prints. Amoskeg, Penn Mill and Eagle ticking are also reduced a cent. The reductions have been made in response to the efforts of manufacturers to sell, partly for bear account, and the general impression among dry goods jobbers is that the market will not for some time to come materially recede from the present prices. The stock of Rio at seaboard ports is reported at 213,155 bags, the total sales during March having been 142,581 bags. There was a strong feeling in roasted coffee here, but no advance was made. Sugars ruled steady under a moderate jobbing demand, and would show an advance if the demand should increase is not unlikely, as the season advances. Molasses and syrups are easy and rather quiet. Prices ruling staples of standard groceries are quotably unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

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20 grades do	25 @ 27c	Powdered	11 @ 11c
Rio in bulk	24 @ 27c	Granulated	10 @ 10c
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Teas.		Yellow	8 @ 8c
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Souchong	35@ 1	*Syrups.*	
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Sperm	30@35c	Lard oil, ₱ gallon	90c
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No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
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No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
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No. 3 do	11 50	No. 1 herring, scaled	10 c
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Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	2@2 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn's, as sorted	$16@ 20
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Pr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 22, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., April 5, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
	WIND.					
7 A. M..	29.92	37	70	S.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.73	58	40	W.	Brisk	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.65	45	30	W.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer... 29.87 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermom... 49.00 Lowest thermom.....34

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Indianapolis Gas Works.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, under date of the 3d instant, says: The City Council passed an ordinance to-night investing Robert Dickson and associates, of Pittsburgh, with the privilege of furnishing gas to the citizens of Indianapolis at a price not to exceed $2 per thousand feet. They are required to raise a working capital of $100,000 to place a majority of the stock in this city, and to commence operations by erecting works within sixty days. Gas is to be made by the coke-oven process.

Remains Identified.

The Coroner empaneled a jury yesterday and proceeded to hold an inquest on the man who was killed on the railroad track, near Dixmont, Tuesday evening, but because of the absence of witnesses the investigation was postponed until to-day. The remains were identified as those of William Flocker, who lived opposite Vasport, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children. He was a brother of John Flocker, who keeps a rope store on Ohio street, Allegheny.

Allegheny Theological Seminary.

The ceremonies of graduating the senior class of this institution took place last evening. Rev. Dr. McClure, of Wheeling, delivered the address to the class, after which Dr. Cooper, the President, presented to each member a copy of the Scriptures—a gift from an unknown friend. J. D. Sands, of the graduating class, made the farewell address, and W. S. Fulton, of the junior class, responded. The First U. P. Church of Allegheny, in which the exercises occurred, was crowded with spectators, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

This evening the new rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 33 Fifth avenue (McClintock's building), will be formally opened. The exercises commence at 7:30 o'clock, and will consist of short addresses from the following persons: Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary Y. M. C. A., and J. R. De Witt, of the Third Presbyterian Church, interspersed with music from a double quartette. The noon meeting to-day will also be held in the new rooms to be led by Rev. S. F. Scovel. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

Exorbitant Tolls.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith appeared W. B. Miller, yesterday, who made information charging W. Siebert with a misdemeanor under the act of January 26, 1849, in collecting illegal toll from the 1st to the 18th of March, inst. It is alleged that Siebert overcharges in tolls, and gives no satisfaction when asked to explain that the present rate in advance thirty cents were charged for driving a two-horse buck wagon three and one-half miles on the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road. The suit is for penalties, and the hearing will take place this afternoon.

Dispensary Report.

During the month of March, there were twelve hundred and eighty-six perscriptions issued and filled from the Homeopathic Dispensary, and one hundred and sixty-three visits were made by the physicians of the staff to those who were unable to attend the daily receptions. During the quarter just ended there was the large number of four thousand one hundred and seventy-nine perscriptions issued and filled from this noble charity to the indigent poor of our city, free of charge; four hundred and ninety visits were also made by the attending physicians, besides the large number of surgical cases which were skillfully treated.

The Dispensary is open daily (except Sundays) from eleven to twelve in the morning and two to three in the afternoon.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

15 shares German National Bank.
8 shares Diamond National Bank.
25 shares Mt. and M. National Bank.
29 shares Exchange National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
15 shares First National Bank.
10 shares Duquesne National Bank.
15 shares Anchor Bank.
25 shares Ewalt Street Railroad.
50 shares Western Insurance Company.
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
21 shares Lawrence Railroad.
And other stocks.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Suicide of an Old Man.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dead body of an elderly man was found in the lumber yard of Messrs. Cuin & Voegtly, on the river bank, a short distance from the Chestnut street bridge, in Allegheny. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and lying upon the ground near him was an open razor, the blade red with blood—the instrument with which the horrid deed had been committed. The Coroner was notified and had the remains removed to Fairman's undertaking establishment, where an inquest will be held. A verdict of death from suicide was returned, though the deceased was not identified.

The man was apparently about sixty-five years of age and his hair was quite gray. He was very nicely dressed and on his person were found a pair of spectacles, a large two bladed pocket knife, and an old leather pocket book which contained a one dollar greenback and thirty-two cents in nickels and coppers. The body remains at the undertaker's for identification. The body, when found, was quite cold, the deceased having evidently killed himself sometime during the night.

—It was subsequently ascertained that the name of the deceased was John Morris, and that he resided in Lawrenceville and formerly worked for the Keystone Bridge Company.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles Waiters, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Register's report presented and confirmed absolutely.

A. C. Taegart, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made referring the matter of the ascertainment of liens to Register Shafer to make distribution of the funds.

Wheaton Bros. & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Motion for injunction against the Boatmen's Fire Insurance Company argued and granted.

Citizens' Bank of Titusville, bankrupt. Order made for hearing on injunction on the 2d inst., and in the meantime restraining Dougherty Bros. & Co.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

This court is still engaged on the argument list.

A new trial was refused in the case of the Germania Sick Relief Society vs. Raible & Bach.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of John Wanderlich vs. E. J. Waring & Co., the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,285 65. This was an action on a contract for oil barrels. The barrels were delivered, and paid for by drafts of Waring Bros., of this city, on Waring, Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia. These drafts were duly dishonored at maturity and the plaintiff sued for balance due. The only question involved was whether the drafts were received by the plaintiff as conditional or absolute payment of the amount due. The jury, under the charge of Judge White said that the general rule of law is that the note or draft given to and received in payment of a pre-existing debt, is received as a conditional payment. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed. John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared for plaintiff, and W. S. Purviance for defendants.

In the case of J. B. Livingston vs. the Consolidated Gas Company, the jury found for the defendant company. Mr. Livingston had been Secretary of the company for some time, and claimed that he was entitled to a number of dred shares of the stock, as part consideration for his services, which the company had promised him, and afterwards refused to transfer to him. The Court instructed the jury that they must find for defendants. Messrs. Shinn and Shiras for plaintiff; John Dalzell for defendant.

Annie Champ vs. John Born. Action for damages for alleged slanderous words uttered. The plaintiff was formerly employed at City Hall, where the defendant is engaged, and he is charged with circulating reports derogatory to the plaintiff's character. On trial.

W. C. Kroegher vs. the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, action to recover on an insurance policy of three thousand dollars on a store in Beaver county owned by plaintiff. John Dalzell, for plaintiff; Messrs. Mcaw, M. Marshall and John Robb for defendants. On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Ida M. Gracey and James Gracey *et al.* Wm. Kerr appointed guardian.

Susan S. Power, minor child of John S. Hall, deceased. Decree of private sale made.

Nathaniel Ross, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and confirmed nisi.

Nellie Black. Ellen Hadden appointed guardian.

George R. Long. H. H. McCormick appointed guardian.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Kirkpatrick.

Juliana Kell, a little girl aged twelve years, pleaded guilty to the larceny of twenty-two dollars from Sefron Reger. Owing to her youth the Court suspended sentence. Alderman. Krehan, who was in court, proposed to take the girl for adoption, and she was released.

John Gravey, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Thomas McSteen, was convicted of the latter offense, and sent to the Workhouse for two years.

Edward Schundet was acquitted of charges of malicious mischief and felonious assault.

Marcellin Faever was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Joseph Bein and Joseph Hass, and sentenced five years to the penitentiary.

Adam Simmons pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having been charged with felonious assault on oath of James Barr.

Commonwealth vs. Henrietta Ridgely, Susan Taylor and Andrew Gross, colored, indicted on oath of Sebastian Wilmot, for felonious assault and battery in administering poison. *A nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Susan Taylor and Andrew Gross, and the other defendant is now on trial. This is the jail poisoning case. It is charged that on the first of last February the defendants took some pie poisoned with arsenic to the jail and directed that it be given to certain prisoners; which was done. As a consequence four of them, Joshua Ridgely, Wm. Britton, Jas. Walter and Wm. Rodgers were made very sick from eating the pie, and some of them, it was thought, would die, although they all finally recovered.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Legislative Committee Visit the Water Works in this City and in Allegheny—They "Take In" the Lowry Engines, the Reservoirs, and the Pumping Foundations.

Yesterday the Legislative Investigating Committee accepted an invitation, previously extended them, to visit the water works, old and new, and especially to see the new Lowry engine in operation in Allegheny. Of the committee there were present Messrs. Carson, Swan, Smith, Miner and Richardson. His Honor Mayor McCarthy, Engineer Lowry, Councilmen Hughes and Neeb, Messrs. Schneller, Davis, Armstrong, Nuttall, Paul, Water Assessor Bostwick, Clerk Hamilton, and others, accompanied the committee.

The party left City Hall, in carriages, and proceeded to the Bedford avenue pumping works, where the small engine, on the Lowry principle, has been in operation for a period of about six years, doing her duty steadily and satisfactorily. The engine was making twelve revolutions per minute, and did not present the appearance, in any sense, of a piece of machinery about to "shuffle out" and tumbling to pieces, as some adverse witnesses would have the public and the committee believe. The "flog chain" and the "braces," which have been referred to in the testimony, and sought to be used as evidence of the defective charter of the engine, were examined, and found to be entirely inadequate to the purpose. To condemn the principle of an engine, because of a defect in the bed plate, would be very absurd. Only a few minutes were spent here, but those were profitably spent.

Another short ride, and the party landed at the old works on Etna street, where the "Hercules" was doing her best to keep up the supply, aided by the Cooper pump, which was laboring very hard and accomplishing very little. The "wagapump" was out of service, undergoing repairs. The committee examined these old works with considerable interest, and were willing to admit that the city needed something safer and more efficient in the way of machinery.

The carriages were soon in line again, and crossing the Mechanic street bridge, the pumping works in Allegheny were reached in due time. The contrast between the old works in this city, with the antiquated machinery, and those of Allegheny, with the ponderous but elegant Lowry engine, was most marked, and made a decided impression upon the committee. The engine was making between four and a half and five revolutions per minute, and was working most beautifully and smoothly. Mr. Lowry was astonished to find her in such admirable condition, as he feared she would not be given a fair chance. Mr. Richmond, the superintendent, was not present, but Mr. McClelland, the engineer, answered all questions in a gentlemanly manner. The speed was increased to six and a half revolutions, and there was no perceptible jar. All admitted, unhesitatingly, that the machinery worked well and that they had never seen such a monster engine do its work so smoothly. Mr. Nuttall, who has great faith in the engine, having run her for over a year, is confident he can make eight or nine revolutions with her, just as safely as six. The machinery has been newly painted, and every part of it was in tip-top order. The committee, therefore, had a most favorable opportunity to witness its operations.

The party, after leaving Allegheny, proceeded at once, by way of Stanton and Hland avenues, to the reservoirs, and from thence descended to the pumping foundations. The engine, boiler, shafts, coal chambers, etc., lying around the foundations, were examined with a good deal of curiosity, and the stonework was very carefully inspected. Mr. Swan, himself a practical man in that branch, expressed the opinion that the work was undoubtedly first class. As to its stability, no one who sees it can have any doubt on that subject. No force but that of an earthquake would seem adequate to shake it, much less "slide it into the river." The committee could not leave the place without having received much more "solid" ideas as to this important part of the water works than columns of testimony would give them.

A weary march up the hill and over the reservoir, brought the party again to their carriages, after which they drove directly to Point Breeze, where a very good dinner was in waiting, or which all partook with zest, as it was now three o'clock in the afternoon. After dinner the city was reached, by way of Fifth avenue, and the duties and pleasures of the day were ended.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The conference of the A. M. E. church in Allegheny yesterday morning was occupied chiefly with business relating to the Preacher's Aid Society.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer reported that they found a discrepancy of fifty cents between the accounts of the Secretary of the amount credited and the accounts of the Treasuer of the amount received. A comparison of the notes of the Treasurer, Rev. W. H. Brown, and those of the Secretary, Rev. C. Asbury, showed that while the latter had credited every minister of the conference with having paid their contributions one of them had not yet done so; hence the Treasurer's accounts were correct. The fifty cents was charged to the minister on credit.

Rev. Phillips moved to re-elect the same officers of the Aid Society for the ensuing year, saying that he was a third-term man in this case, but Rev. A. John Coleman opposed it.

Mr. Coleman thought that a change would be beneficial, as continued service of the same persons in office had the effect of being monotonous. They should vary the monotony some, he said.

A vote being taken on Rev. Phillips' motion, it was lost.

Mr. Coleman then nominated Rev. T. B. Caldwell as Chairman, and he was elected. Rev. Mr. Monroe was elected Secretary, and Rev. W. H. Brown re-elected Treasurer.

The retiring Chairman and Secretary are Revs. Mr. Jones and C. Ashbury.

B. AND O. RAILROAD.

Changes in the Directorate of the Pittsburgh Division.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the late Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, now the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was held Tuesday afternoon at the company's office, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, this city, and some important changes were made in the directorate. President King and ex-President Mendes Cohen were present.

On motion, the following Directors, chosen at the election in December last, were dropped from the Board: Wm. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; George R. Dennis, of Frederick, Md.; W. H. Perkins and Hazeltine G. Vickery, both of Baltimore.

Messrs. Vickery and Perkins have for several years represented the City of Baltimore in the Board, but the company having purchased the interest of the municipality, the corporation is no longer entitled to a representation.

The Directors chosen to fill the vacancies referred to above, were as follows: Charles Donnell, Esq., acting Vice President of the Division; John D. Scully, Esq., Cashier First National Bank; W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, and Mr. Markle, of Greensburg.

THE FERRY CASE.

The Defendant Acquitted.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding, yesterday resumed the trial of Patrick Ferry for the murder of Michael Loaz. The Court charged the jury, the main point being as to whether the defendant was guilty of murder of the second degree. The Commonwealth abandoned the higher grade, but insisted that the defendant was clearly guilty of the second degree of murder. The Court defined the various grades of homicide, and affirmed some points presented by defendant's counsel, namely: First. That the jury should consider the circumstances of the first assault in forming an opinion as to whether the defendant had reason to fear great bodily harm when the deceased entered his house. Secondly. A man attacked in his own house is not required to retreat, his doorway being his line of defense; and he may slay his assailant in defense of his person. Thirdly. That if deceased entered defendant's house forcibly, with intent to inflict bodily harm, defendant had a right to resist his entrance with all the force necessary to that end. Fourthly. Reasonable doubt as to guilt should operate in favor of accused.

The jury had no difficulty in arriving at a verdict of not guilty.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Waller's third appearance in the character of *Meg Merrilies* drew a still larger audience to the Opera House than was noticed on Monday or Tuesday evening. Our opinion of this magnificent performance has already been recorded, and it is not necessary to repeat it. Mrs. Waller justly deserved the applause so freely and generously bestowed.

This evening she will appear again as *Meg Merrilies*. Any one who can appreciate a most powerful dramatic personation should not fail to see her. To-morrow evening, for her benefit, she will impersonate *Queen Elizabeth*. Her closing night.

The sale of seats for the second entertainment of the Centennials will begin on Monday morning next, at Hale's, 100 Smithfield street.

Reduction in Carriages

and carriage repairs. We would respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock of Carriages, Buggies, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Wagons, Dexter, Top Jagger and Buckwagons. They being our own design and manufacture, we warrant satisfaction, as we claim a superiority over any other make in point of strength and beauty. Also, the lowest cash prices of new work or repairs.

L. GLESENKAMP & CO.,
Successor to C. West & Co., at the old stand, 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue. chw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Important Notice to the Wholesale Trade.—We herewith inform our patrons and the public at large that owing to various reasons we have concluded to quit our business in this city, and close out our stock at New York, at once, succeeding the firm of Beckhoefer & Gump, 56 Walker street. Thanking you for your favors in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same for the future, inviting all to call and see us at No. 56 Walker street, New York.

In connection with this we also announce that we shall promptly close out our entire stock, consisting of embroideries, laces, full lines of ladies' neck wear, etc. We would urge purchasers to avail themselves of the opportunity at as early a time as possible, as we have to break up stock here in about a week from this notice.

S. OPPENHEIMER & BRO.,
23 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

If You Have a Carriage or other vehicle needing repairs you can have the work done promptly and at a reasonable charge at the shops of L. Giesenkamp & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street.

Removal.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors, have removed to 101 Smithfield street, third door from Fifth avenue. Howard Block.

The Finest Carriages,
Buggies, barouches, etc., are to be found at the factory of L. Giesenkamp & Co., on Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue. Repairing done at low rates, and at short notice.

The Finest Cigars
in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

Colored National Convention.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The Colored National Convention organized by the election of M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, President. Speeches were made by Robert McCary, of Indiana; H. S. Smith, of Georgia; Robert Harlan, of Ohio, and M. W. Gibbs. Fred. Douglass and other signers to the card against calling a convention at Nashville were severely criticised. The speakers generally were for the party that promised most and fulfilled their promises.

A PEEPING TOM.

A Respectable Family Subjected to Repeated Annoyances—A Private Watchman Who Needs Watching.

A respectable family, living in Mulberry alley, near Pike street, have been subjected to repeated annoyances of late, their premises having been visited at night by persons who could be heard, but never seen. The front steps were often stealthily visited, for the purpose of looking into the room under the door. One one occasion some matches were found under the window, and on another the house was entered and some articles carried off. The family were feeling very uncomfortable under these visitations, but happily the mystery has been solved. A few evenings since, the family were in the sitting room, when stealthy steps were heard in the yard, and presently it was evident some one was looking under the door. A male member of the family armed himself with a poker, and directed his sister to open the door quickly, which being done, a tall, scarred, hard looking customer was discovered crouched on the steps. The rascal scrambled to his feet, dodged the poker, and disappeared in the darkness. A policeman was asked to arrest the man, but said he couldn't as he was a private watchman. It is alleged that the patrolman and his pal, the "private watchman," have been exercising this unwarranted surveillance over the family, and subjecting them to these annoyances. This "peeping Tom," with the one aim, is employed as a watchman in the railroad offices, not a thousand miles from Penn avenue and Eleventh street. He is in the practice of absenting himself from his post and annoying the neighborhood with his pranks. Women and girls who have had occasion to go over the railroad bridge, complain of being followed by a one-armed man. The females of the vicinity dare not venture out without an escort for fear of encountering him.

What the precinct sadly needs is the services of an efficient patrol at night. The locality is again becoming notorious for attempts at highway robbery, burglaries and ruffianly assaults on women.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A Heavy Case from Fayette County

In the United States District Court, yesterday, P. C. Knox, Esq., attorney for Jacob O. Tinstman *et al.*, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Abraham O. Tinstman. The petitioning creditors represent one-third the amount of the indebtedness—$127,000—as follows:

Jacob O. Tinstman	$16,420 27
H. O. Tinstman	10,971 95
David Hepler, Broadford	1,907 52
Adam Eccles, Connellsville	1,571 50
Johnston Eccles, Connellsville	935 58
George Washington, Broadford	3,093 00
Peoples' Bank of Fayette county	8,000 00
M. S. and C. S. Nicholl, executors	3,000 00
Yonghiogheny Bank, Connellsville	12,000 00
Mary E. Bain, Westmoreland county	1,000 00
James Ayers, Westmoreland county	1,109 00
E. H. Reid, Broadford	1,000 00
J. M. Dunlevy, Uniontown; Mrs. Connell	1,700 00
S. S. Strickler, Dawson	4,304 14
C. P. Markle & Sons	1,165 31
Thos. S. Kennedy, Broadford	1,000 22
Shoe and Leather Bank, Pittsburgh	14,005 00
Margaret Ish, Mt. Pleasant Station	1,000 00

A. O. Tinstman has for a number of years been running a distillery at Broadford, Fayette county.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALL the South Side window glass manufactories are in operation.

THE Allegheny firemen received their pay for March yesterday.

REV. MR. MERCH, of Allegheny city, will preach in the Episcopal Church in Little Washington, this evening.

THE Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening but transacted no business worthy of note.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be held at the Library, on Saturday evening, April 8th, at eight o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE SMITH was before the Mayor yesterday for raising a disturbance at a social in Lawrenceville Tuesday night. He got ninety days in the Workhouse.

THE stonecutters of this city yesterday notified their employers that after the 15th inst, they will not work for less than $3 a day. They are now receiving $2 50 per day.

THE Second church of Allegheny has given a call to Rev. T. N. Orr, of the Reformed (Dutch) church, Philadelphia. Mr. Orr was formerly pastor of the Central church, Allegheny.

BEVERLY PETERSON, a colored man, was arrested in Allegheny last night for beating his wife with a hatchet. The woman is severely injured, and Peterson was locked up to await the result.

THE Humane Society have removed to their new quarters, No. 100 Fifth avenue. The Executive Committee held a meeting last evening at which a letter from Hon. James H. Hopkins was read, relative to the bill to regulate the transportation of live stock.

ON Monday next the clerks in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue will be ready to issue the United States special licenses, which notices are required to be given before the 1st of May. The licenses must all be taken before the 1st prox.

IN the equity proceedings of W. N. Erwin vs. John Wallace, instituted for the purpose of settling the partnership affair of the parties, the court fixed to-day at 4½ o'clock as the time for hearing the motion for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver.

JESSE M. BOWELL was yesterday arrested by Detective Pender on a charge of carrying on the business of a pilot and engineer on the steamer William Wagner without a license. Bowell is before Alderman McCandless, and gave bail for trial at the May term.

AT a meeting of Sewickley Council, Tuesday evening, the question of the fire department came up, and it was decided to hold a public meeting on Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a company to take charge of the apparatus about to be purchased. The meeting is to take place in Mozart Hall this evening.

AT the coal works of Lynn, Wood & Co., at Coal Valley Station on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, yesterday, a young man named Alexander Foster, Jr., was thrown from the coal train and the tender passed over his foot, crushing it in a fearful manner. Drs. Huffman and McCready were summoned, the foot dressed, and the sufferer rendered as comfortable as possible.

JOHN WILSON and Peter Slater were sent to the Workhouse yesterday, by Mayor Phillips, for thirty days, as suspicious characters. They went into several saloons and took drinks, each time throwing down a one dollar note, and when they got their change they would pocket a portion of it and tell the bartender he had retained a portion of their money. They bagged several saloons in this way, but eventually were themselves bagged.

Allegheny Wharf Committee.

This committee met last evening, Mr. W. A. Herron in the chair.

The report of Wharfmaster Jacobs for the month of March was presented, as follows: Receipts $110, expenditures $16 77.

A petition for the removal of the horse market from the Allegheny wharf came up, and a delegation of property holders was heard in the matter. Persons residing in the vicinity, or many of them at least, object particularly to the market being held there.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a sub-committee for examination in conjunction with the City Attorney.

The report of the Wharfmaster for the year 1875 was presented, showing that during the year wharfage to the amount of $2,286 81 was collected and that $195 30 remained uncollected. The report was adopted.

The pay roll for March, amounting to $187 16, was approved.

The day of meeting was changed from the fifth day of each month to the second Thursday, after which the committee adjourned.

A Toast.

Two Important Discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful people, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty congratulations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her regnant throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

TTHSA*

Carpets.

We are daily receiving the latest Novelties in Carpets, and have been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and see.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK AND CO.,
33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Carpets.

Made and Laid in the Best Manner.

TTHSA

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION—UNRESTRICTED SALE OF NEWSPAPERS—STATE OF SIEGE RAISED.

PARIS, April 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day, fixing the first of May, 1878, as the date for opening the Universal Exposition.

The Government has ordered prefects to permit the sale of all newspapers without exception by ordinary newsdealers and in the streets.

The *Journal Official* promulgates the law immediately raising the state of siege.

England.

THE THOMASSEN INVESTIGATION—WINSLOW'S CASE—INSUFFICIENCY OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY—DISRAELI CRITICISED.

LONDON, March 5.—The second report of the result of the investigation into the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven some months ago, is published. It mentions that three cases of furs shipped at Halifax in the missing steamer City of Boston, by James Thomas, were uninsured.

The *Times* this morning, referring to the case of Winslow, says that after two months from the date of his committal, Winslow will be entitled to his discharge, unless the charges hold against him or shall have occurred constitute sufficient cause to the contrary. Within the meaning of the twelfth section of the Extradition act, whether Winslow is to be given up or not must depend upon whether the United States Government will, or can, arrange to restrict the charges upon which he is tried so as to satisfy the Extradition Act. We can have no wish to give shelter to an American criminal, but, of course, our laws must be obeyed by our own Executive, and strong grounds have to be shown before we should alter our law on the point where it has been solemnly recognized by many treaties. The truth is, our extradition treaty with the United States is very insufficient. Negotiations have long been going on for its improvement, and it is to be hoped the present opportunity will hasten them. Meanwhile it will be remembered that all we ask is reciprocity, for already, by our own act, we could not try an English forger, surrendered by the United States, except for extradition, for a crime which might be proved by facts established in America. It is a matter of wonder that this question has not arisen before; but now that it has been raised, our Government would appear to have no discretion in the matter.

Sir Henry Halford has resigned the Captaincy of the British National Rifle Team.

The Russian press severely criticizes Disraeli's remarks in the debate on the Royal Titles bill; "That Russia's conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our Indian possessions."

ACTION OF FRANCE IN THE KHEDIVE'S BEHALF.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the action of France in the Khedive's behalf was precipitated by the remonstrance of the leaders of the majority of the Assembly, who formally intimated to the Government that further waiting upon English plans would compel a parliamentary attack. This intimation was made at the end of last week, and known to the French people so much that it was put it led to definite action. The French Government has resolved to co-operate with Italy without further reference to England. It will give active support on the grounds of what they conceive to be public policy to the proposal to raise a new loan to supersede the floating debt, which is the Khedive's real difficulty.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, April 5.—A ferryboat which was being drawn across the river Dee, at Aberdeen, was capsized to-day in midstream by the violence of the current. The boat was crowded with passengers, and it is feared thirty persons were drowned.

STRIKE ENDED.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The strike of the dock laborers has ended, the men resuming on the old terms.

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS IN TIME OF WAR—A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT FROM RUSSIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, April 6.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the inhabitants of Bihais, district of Bosnia, have revolted. The rebels cheered for the Emperor of Austria. They have been joined by some Mahommetans and have captured a quantity of powder.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia intends to reopen negotiations in regard to the codification of international rights in time of war, and hopes England will adhere to the amended proposals of the Brussels conference.

The Earl of Sheffield died yesterday, aged seventy-four.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Chamber of Deputies annulled the election of Peyrusse, Bonapartist.

The Russian telegraphic agency publishes the following. Despite the happy conclusion of an armistice, the general situation of the Oriental question has thrown from the ground. The armistice has relapsed into inactivity and leaves the European cabinets to work for peace without aiding them by the application of remedies. On the other hand, a revival of Mahommetan fanaticism is announced. Recent accounts of massacres of Christians are confirmed. Christians are calling for reprisals, and five thousand insurgents have entered the districts of Bihais and Travnik. All these incidents are the more serious because they occur at the beginning of spring. The *Times'* Paris correspondent points out the special gravity of the above statement, as the dispatches of the Russian telegraphic agency serve always strictly as a keeping with the opinions of the Russian Government. The tenor of this dispatch seems to show that Europe will at last know the immediate object of Russia's proceedings.

A Vienna dispatch reports that 300 Mohammetans have joined the insurrection, and it is feared the movement will spread. The conferences between Baron Rodich and the insurgents are proceeding.

A Berlin dispatch says the reports of the impending retirement of General Von Moltke are denied.

Spain.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SENATORS—CARLIST ALARMS.

MADRID, April 5.—The Committee on Constitution propose to increase the number of Senators to 300.

It is reported that Carlist depots of arms still exist at Biscay.

Brazil.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

RIO JANIERO, April 5.—The yellow fever is increasing.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 5.—The steamships City of Paris and Mosel, from New York, and the Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1876.

ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS—THE BEECHER BUSINESS AGAIN.

The annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational ministers began this morning. Organization was effected by the choice of Rev. George Whipple as Moderator. Only about twenty persons were present when the meeting opened, and among others were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Henry M. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Whittemore, Rev. Mr. Halliday, Rev. Dr. Buddington and Rev. Lyman Abbott. A committee of five appointed to report what measures are necessary in any in regard to the great scandal being ready to report, members of the press were excluded. The motion for an executive session received several negative votes, Mr. Beecher being among the number. The report of the committee was read. It was not very long and is understood that while there is a grave need of thorough investigation of the whole subject matter of the scandal, the difficulty of carrying on two or more investigations at once is fully realized, and therefore it is recommended that the association wait until the plan devised by the Advisory Council expires limitation, or until that time good effective investigation is less marked, before taking any further steps. The report created some excitement, and on a motion to adopt it, in which Beecher took a prominent part, speaking in a strong and forcible manner. Among other things he said he wanted this trial to be the last case, alone of all men knew the truth, and he knew he was innocent. There was nothing which he had to dread from the closest scrutiny. He wanted the evidence pressed against him so strongly as to satisfy his brothers Buddington and Storrs, and with them the multitude of doubters. He wanted more appointed on the committee which, it was proposed, should assist the Commission, who were the most unstained as to the efforts which had been made at investigation heretofore, and he besought Dr. Buddington that he would leave no stone unturned which would give any light and aid the Commission in its labors. He wanted the members of the association to come in and help to take up every shred of evidence against him. He stood before the association, and the members of the Association of all others ought to come to his help and demonstrate to the world his innocence or guilt.

The following preamble and resolution is understood to have been offered by Dr. Buddington:

WHEREAS, The Church of the Andover Theological Seminary has proposed to Plymouth Church to unite with them in calling a mutual council to investigate the accusations made against the moral character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; and whereas, as this method is in accordance with the principles of Congregational polity and is the only one that promises to give peace to our Church, and as an impartial and satisfactory examination of Mr. Beecher; therefore,

Resolved, That this association approve the action of the Church in the Theological Seminary at Andover and instruct the committee to await the issue of the application made by Andover church and take such action thereafter as shall seem expedient in preparing the final report to the association.

Corry, Pa., has a broom factory in full operation.

STATE NEWS.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Harrisburg.

There were twenty-one deaths in Reading last week.

The leading fever is the latest disease at Waynesburg.

Building prospects in Norristown are tolerably good.

A medical society has been organized in Armstrong county.

Street cars have been in Philadelphia streets twenty-five years.

Miss Agnes Preston died suddenly in Parker City, on the 29th ult.

The first Masonic hall in the world was dedicated in 1754 at Philadelphia.

A child of Thomas Young, of Easton, was fatally scalded a few days ago.

A new Odd Fellow's hall was dedicated in Sharon on Saturday evening last.

Mr. John Bloch, one of the best citizens of Johnstown, died on the 30th ult.

A new iron bridge is to be erected this season across the Shenango at Greenville.

Dr. J. W. Hancher, of Good Intent, Washington county, died a few days ago.

The last of the triplets born recently to Mr. Ream, of Cambria county, died on the 27th.

Mrs. Catharine Swoyer, of Harrisburg, died suddenly, on the 30th ult., of heart disease.

The Altoona Opera House was sold at sheriff's sale, the other day, for $21,000. It cost $48,000.

A man named Hammer, of Tioga county, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself.

A child was born in Cambria county, the other day, which weighed but two and a half pounds.

After grave deliberation, the people of a station near Norristown have concluded to call it "Cemetery."

David Rauch, one of the oldest citizens of Lebanon, died on the 27th from a stroke of paralysis, aged eighty years.

Mrs. Margaret Devan, aged seventy-one years, died suddenly on the night of the 29th, at Monroe, Fayette county.

James Seaton died suddenly on the 24th ult., in Sandy Creek township, Venango county, aged sixty-eight years.

A Lehigh county girl of eight years spelled nine hundred different words correctly, at a recent spelling match.

Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, is enforcing the law against gambling; dens are being everywhere closed by the police.

Henry Anderson, of Johnstown, had his trial last week, for shooting William Kirby at the cement works, and was acquitted.

The Tyrone *Herald* publishes a prospectus very neatly and tastefully "set up." It is a credit to the skill of the compositor.

Rev. Peter Sabem, D. D., of the Lutheran Church, died suddenly recently, near Laurelton, Union county, aged sixty-seven years.

David Shadle, of Buffalo Run, Centre county, was found dead in his stable on the morning of the 25th. He was sixty years old.

Parties in Wilcox, Elk county, are sinking a test oil well. It is proposed to go down 1,800